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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
12th Oct.	ARABIA	7903		
19th „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th „	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6555
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912		
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6555
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st Oct. 1907
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERIA	5,539	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. 1907.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. „

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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	.....	16th Oct.
HIOKUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	15th Oct.	27th Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	23rd Oct.	6th Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	9th Nov.	17th Nov.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Saito	13th Nov.	27th Nov.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	17th Dec.	29th Dec. 1908
MOYORO MARU	...	.....	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	3,170	Mon. 14th Oct.	11 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 17th Oct.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 18th Oct.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Oct., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mohamera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 26th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb, „
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec.
† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piræus.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Oct

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons	Date 1907.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th Oct.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	9th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	17th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	21st „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	29th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6,300	11th Ap ll „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	15th July „

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Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 615
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 553
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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 999
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

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1,100	99-12	54-0	38
1,700	154-8	84-0	59
1,850	168-0	91-8	65

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TEMERARE is a perfect Sanitary, Permanent Distemper.
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This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man, science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the fabled philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed roué in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave not a taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excepting such remote districts as Central Africa, the West Indies, St. Helena &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

POONA 12TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 14th October, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

POONA, 10TH OCTOBER, 1907.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON OF KILKERRAN, BART., G. C. S. I., K. C. M. G., C. I. E.

AT a Meeting convened by the Lord Lieutenant of Ayrshire and held in Ayr on 5th August, 1907, it was resolved to erect a PUBLIC MEMORIAL, to the Late the Right Hon. SIR JAMES FURGUSSON of KILKERRAN, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., and in addition institute a Fund for some benevolent purpose to be associated with his name.

At the Meeting the undermentioned subscriptions were intimated and the Fund which includes a large number of small sums contributed locally now amounts to over £1,500.

SUBSCRIPTIONS INTIMATED:—

The Earl of Eglinton and Winton	£ 100 0 0
The Duke of Portland	£ 100 0 0
R. A. Oswald, of Auchincruive	£ 50 0 0
Colonel Blair, of Blair, C. B.	£ 25 0 0
J. G. A. Baird, of Wellwood	£ 25 0 0
Sir Mathew Arthur, Fullerton	£ 25 0 0
Captain Baird Bay, of Bolton	£ 20 0 0
H. R. Wallace, of Busbie	£ 20 0 0
W. D. Russell, of Maulside	£ 10 0 0
Rev. M. Dill, Alloway	£ 2 2 0

The Committee desire to give Notice of the Memorial in South Australia, New Zealand and Bombay, where the late Sir James Fergusson was Governor from 1868 to 1873, 1873 to 1875 and 1880 to 1885 respectively.

Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. JAMES E. SHAW, County Buildings, Ayr, Clerk of Lieutenancy.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY the 18th November, 1907, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1908:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores, mostly of country produce and manufacture.
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III. Medical Stores and Drugs.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli: for Items I and II on payment of Annas 8 per copy and from the Principal Medical Officer, S. M. Railway, Hubli; for Item III on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

3. The Company's specifications and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule.

4. In the case of Items I and II, free passes over S. M. Railway will be granted by the Storekeeper, S. M. Railway, Hubli, to unable vendors to inspect the standard samples before submitting their Tenders. Any further information required can be obtained from the Officers concerned.

5. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed:
"Tender for Miscellaneous Stores."
"Tender for Oils, etc."
"Tender for Medical Stores and Drugs," as the case may be.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

7. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the AGENT of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, on TUESDAY the 19th November, 1907, at noon.

DRAFT ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STEEL and IRON WORK for the roofing of the New Carriage and Wagon Shops, Lahore, to the total value of about Rs. six lakhs. Drawings and conditions can be obtained from the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, N.-W. Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 100 which will be returned to *bona fide* Tenderers.

Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders will be opened at noon on 18th February 1908, at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, N.-W Railway, Lahore.

E. W. WALTON, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Offg. Engineer-in-Chief, N.-W. Railway.

LAHORE, DATED 4TH OCTOBER, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 15th October, 1907, for the supply of the articles noted below during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1908:—

B. Miscellaneous Country Stores.
C. Miscellaneous English Stores.

2. Separate Tender forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (B or C) and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 26th September, 1907.

MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & CO'S HIGH CLASS SUMATRA BRAND.

These are rates per 100 at Trichy.

FLOR-DE-GANESHA CLUB	Rs. 7-8.
Ditto Nos. 1, 2 and 3	Rs. 4-8; 4-4; and 4-0 respectively
GANESHA SPECIALS Nos. 1, 2, and 3	Rs. 3-12; 3-8; and 3-4 do.
NELSON Nos. 1 and 2	Rs. 4-0 and 3-8 do.
TOGO Nos. 1 and 2	Rs. 3-4 and 3-0 do.
LA GANESHA GEMS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	Rs. 3-0; 2-8 and 2-4 do.
PLANTERS	Rs. 2-4 do.

Subject to addition of 5 per cent to cover Freight etc.

N. B.—Pure Indian CIGARS can also be had of

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Annual Subscription Rs. 30, inclusive of Delivery Charges.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, upto (1) one P.M., on Monday, the 28th day of October, 1907, for works in the Construction of Roads and Passages with Sewerage, Storm-Water Drainage and Lighting arrangements in Scheme VIII, Mandvi, Koliwada.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5 only be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees Fifteen Hundred only, to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A. M. INST., C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 11th October, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE originals of the following SHARE CERTIFICATES of the Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited, standing in the name of MOOSABHOY THARIA TOPAN, deceased, have been LOST viz:—Share Certificates Nos. 35, 211.

Any person who may have found the originals of the above Share Certificates and any person having any right, title, claim or interest in or to the same, whether by way of possession, lien, gift, inheritance, charge or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, who has been appointed a Receiver of the estate and effects of the said Moosabhoy Tharia Topan, under an Order, dated the 15th day of July, 1907, in suit No. 187 of 1898, at his Office in the High Court buildings, within 14 days, from this date, otherwise he shall get fresh duplicate certificates in respect of the same without reference to such claims (if any) which shall be deemed to have been waived,—Dated this 9th day of October, 1907.

R. D. SETHNA,
Receiver of the Estate and Effects of
the late Mr. Moosabhoy Tharia Topan.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
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Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
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		Dairen (Dalny)	

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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TO CYCLISTS.—REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken under European Supervision.—WALTER LANE AND Co., 5, Church Gate Street.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

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THE WEATHER.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 11th October was 28,950. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 6ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 11th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—No rain has fallen in this district. Winds are westerly at Delhi and calms prevail elsewhere. The sky is clear. The day temperature was generally 5° to 7° warmer than usual and the night temperature 8° in excess of normal at at Delhi. Humidity is about normal.

United Provinces—There has been no rain at any station. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is moderately clouded at Jhansi and lightly at Allahabad and Cawnpore. The maximum was 6° to 9° in excess of normal generally and the minimum 2° to 4° higher than usual throughout. The air is much drier than usual at Agra and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts have been rainless. Winds are westerly to north-westerly. The sky is almost clear except at Karachi where it is nearly overcast. The day temperature was about normal generally while the night temperature was 5° to 10° in excess at Karachi, Ajmer and Jaipur. The air is rather dry than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—None of these districts have had any rain. The direction of air movement is generally northerly or north-westerly. The sky is lightly or moderately clouded throughout these districts. The maximum was 7° lower than usual at Veraval and about normal elsewhere and the minimum 4° in defect of normal at Bhavnagar Para. The air is much damper than usual at Veraval, Bhavnagar Para and Ahmedabad.

Central Provinces.—No rain has fallen in this district. Winds are westerly at Saugor and Nagpur, easterly at Akola and north-westerly to south-easterly elsewhere. The sky is morderately clouded at Khandwa and Akola and lightly over the rest of the district. Yesterday's maximum was 6° to 7° higher than usual throughout this district and the minimum was 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Akola, Khandwa and Nagpur. The air is much drier than usual almost everywhere.

Konkan.—This district has had no rain. Calms and south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is lightly or moderately clouded. Both the day and night tempeatures and humidity also are about normal.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—These districts have been rainless. Calms and south-easterly or south-south-easterly winds prevail generally. The sky is lightly to moderately clouded at Belgaum, Bijapur, Malegaon and Ahmednagar. Both the day and night temperatures are 2° to 6° in excess of normal. The air is much drier than usual.

General Remarks—Weather continues fine and no rain is likely,

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DIVINE SERVICE.

20TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, 13TH OCT. 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a m—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E, Flat.
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—217, 265 and 317.
5-30 p m—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Preacher, Revd Canon R S Heywood, Church Missionary Society.
Canticles—"Tours in F".
Hymns—362, 220 and 386.
Collections for—Church Missionary Society.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church
8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion
Hymns—327, 320 and 324.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—516, 292, 599, 308 and 98.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist with Hymns
7-35 a m—Matins and Litany
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a m—Holy Eucharist (sung).
9-30 a m—Litany
5-15 p m—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH
Prince's Dock.
6-30 p m—Evensong Prayer and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a m—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Offertories for the C M S Nasik Orphanage.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL,
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a m—Holy Communion
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p.m—Evening Service.
Psalm—124
Hymns—136, 226 and 311.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Mr W J Kenabell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev A J Revnell
8 p.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Revnell
6-30 p.m.—Preacher— Mr G D Turner
8 p.m—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (Apollo Bunder.)
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Mr Jas Tye and 6-30 p.m.—Mr G D Turner—Preaching Services.
All seats free, all are welcome.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwaly, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	6	4	97
Total plague deaths to date	141,688		
Same date last year	2	1	93

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
4	4

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

OCTOBER, 10th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	22	44	2
B	115	204	26
C	53	85	6
D	46	26	0
E	86	46	1
F & G	67	32	3
Total to date	389	437	39
Total rats killed			515

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG,

Messrs Phirozsha B. Petit & Co., writing from Hongkong, on September 20th report on the market as follows :—

Our last circular was dated the 6th instant.

The opening week of the period under review witnessed a sluggish market with weakening prices. Only selected threads of No. 10s, were dealt in, limited to a few of the more favourite "chops." Prices fetched were on the basis of last mail's quotations. Latterly, a more brisk clearance of these spinnings became apparent, and as the resultant demand increased in volume, holders became rather firmer, and even with a paucity of arrivals, the curious circumstance has to be noted that prices were not able to advance; they maintained the previous week's level.

Business has been transacted in other counts, to a limited extent, at prices quoted herein.

It is reported that some 3,000 bales of yarn have arrived from Bombay during the past fortnight to meet part purchases of forward contracts reported in previous circulars.

Extremely favourable reports continue to arrive from the interior of the next silk crop which has every indication of being an excellent one. Assisted by the better outlook for the grain crop, following the recent copious rains, the consuming districts should be in a better position to absord what remains of the stocks held during the past distressing period of stagnation. Unfortunately, a recrudescence of another violent outbreak of outlawry in the lower prefectural districts of Kwangtung has taken place. The recurrence of riotous disturbance cannot but produce a set-back upon trade and engender anxiety in the minds of traders for the safety of merchandize sent into the interior. It is to be hoped that the military expedition despatched from Canton will soon restore order in the disturbed districts.

In refefence to the China Cotton Exporters' Guild, of Shanghai, mentioned in our last circular, it is now reported that the members of that organisation have adopted the following resolution:—It is resolved that the members of this Guild shall not hereafter purchase any "Hoochi" cotton, containing over 10 per cent. of water and "Tunchow," "Naisu," and other varieties of cotton containing over 11 per cent. of water unless they get a proportionate reduction in price. Further, according to the resolution passed by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, all the Mills in Japan will not, hereafter, buy any cotton which does not bear the stamp of the China Cotton Testing House of Shanghai, and for which no certificate has been issued by it.

No. 20s.—A moderate business has been done at a decline of dol. 1 per bale.

No. 16s.—Selected threads move slowly at current prices.

No. 12s.—Not much in demand. Prices show a decline of dol 0.50.

No. 10s.—In moderate request. Cheap rate induced business.

No. 8s.—Neglected.

No. 6s.—Only two threads changed hands at quotations.

Market close steady.

Sales :—175 bales of No. 6s. ; 3,235 bales of No. 10s., 220 bales of No. 16s. ; and 510 bales of No. 20s. ; in all about 4,450 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamers "Lightning, Kumsang," and "Laisang," (from Calcutta), and "Kagoshina Maru," (from Persia), "Totomi Maru" and "Oceana" (from Bombay) of about 9,000 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 50,000 bales.
Uncleared Stock :—About 2,400 bales.
Exchange :—We quote to-day as follo ws :

India	T. T.	at Rs.	166 per cent.
,,	Demand	,, ,,	166½ ,,
London	T. T.	,, Sh.	2,2⅛d dols.
,,	Demand	,, ,,	2.2 11-16d dols.
Shanghai	.....	,, ,,	Tls 72½ dols. 100.
Silver	.....	,,	31 5-16d per oz.

SHANGHAI.

The same firm reports from Shanghai on September 14th :—Since the issue of our last report the dullness, which overtook the Indian yarn market some six weeks ago, has left it, and the long-looked-for revival in business has come at last. It is pleasant to note that this relief has proceeded, to an appreciable extent, from unexpected quarters.

It is during the seventh moon of the Chinese year that Chinese dealers, as a rule, begin buying yarn for the season, But, as the prices of yarn in Bombay were very firm then, being several taels higher than those ruling here, the importers could not afford to meet the ideas of buyers and to dispose of their goods at prices much below the replacing cost, and, in consequence, the business remained greatly restricted. At last, when the dealers saw that the importers would not give way, and that they themselves could not conveniently put off buying any longer, they came forward and paid the prices demanded. Newchwang dealers, who had remained quiet so long, entered the market in earnest, and no less than 1,000 bales of No. 10s. are reported to have been shipped to that Manchurian port during the last four days. Besides Newchwang, Tientsin, Szechuen and Tsingtao have each bought a large parcel of No. 10s at an advance of Tl. 1-2 to Tl. 1 per bale on former quotations, and it is said that some big orders from Tientsin for the same count have still remaind unexecuted by reason of the low prices offered. No. 12s. and No. 16s. have been taken entirely by the River Ports, while 20s. have been sought after by the River Ports and Szechuen. Clearances were fairly satisfactory.

No. 10s. This count was in general quest for Szechuen, Newchwang, Tientsin and Tsingtao. About 2,500 bales changed hands.

No. 12s. Kiukiang and Chinkiang paid attention to this count. About 650 bales were sold.

No. 16s. Kiukiang and Chinkiang bought about 100 bales.

No. 20s. Met with attention from Szechuan, Kiukiang and Hankow. Sales about 600 bales.

	bales.
Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about	3,850
Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about	7,061
Estimated unsold stock about	70,000
Sold but uncleared stock about	40,000

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India	T.T.	Rs. 226½	per	Tls. 100
,, Hongkong	,,	Tls. 73½	per	dol. 100
,, London	,,	3s. 0¼d.	per	Tl.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 5th October 1907.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	undry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Approximate earnings for week ending 5th Oct. 07.				
G I P Ry Section	2,71,913	4,72,844	12,490	7,57,247
I M R system ..	69,466	1,21,712	902	1,88,080
A D C Ry ...	9,028	14,116	116	23,858
Total ...	3,47,005	6,08,672	13,508	9,69,185
Actuals for corresponding week ending 6th Oct. 06.				
G I P R Section...	3,12,777	4,41,412	11,619	7,65,808
I M R system....	69,336	1,05,679	978	1,75,993
A D C Ry ...	10,327	12,378	190	22,895
Total ...	3,92,440	5,59,469	12,717	9,64,626
Increase or Decrease G I P R...	— 40,864	+ 31,432	+ 871	— 8,561
Increase or Decrease I M R....	— 3,870	+ 16,033	— 76	+ 12,087
Increase or Decrease A D C Ry	— 701	+ 1,738	— 4	+ 1,033

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 28th Sept. on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,19,000	1,55,000	4,000	2,78,000
Or per mile of Railway	236	307	8	551
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	15,33,199	18,66,788	55,215	34,45,202
Total for 13 weeks ...	16,42,199	20,21,788	59,215	37,23,302
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,28,253	1,86,275	11,997	3,26,525
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	254	369	24	647
Total to corresponding date do. ..	16,12,218	21,39,892	58,750	38,10,860
Decrease for the week....			Rs.	48,525
Do. to date			,,	87,618

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Sept. on 101 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Mercandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Tot l Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,503	660	40	2,140
Or per mile of Railway..	15	6	..	21
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	17,762	5,684	279	23,725
Total for 11 weeks.....	19,262	6,394	319	25,865
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	..	..	..	..
Total to corrsp ding date do.	..	..	..	..

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION CLUB SWINGER.

Unfailing Vigour and Endurance—

To be supreme in one thing, *to do it better than anyone else*, is to enjoy that sense of power which comes to every man who has battled triumphantly into the front rank. Many men get into the front rank, but few stop there, because *the spurt has left them too weak and nerveless to hold the position won.* If there is an individual man who knows, more than anyone else, how to keep to the front, that man is Tom Burrows, the World's Champion Club Swinger, whose feats of physical prowess are monuments of endurance and vigour, and whose emphatic assurance that he "would certainly have broken down but for a few timely doses of Phosferine," embodies experience which practical folk should profit by. Tom Burrows can do one thing better than anyone else, he has won his way into the front rank, and *has the endurance and energy to stay there*, and when he and other famous present day athletes state that "Phosferine increases one's powers of endurance magnificently, and enables one to withstand the effects of fatigue," it is irresistible proof of the tonic's extraordinary energising properties.

How Acquired and Retained.

TOM BURROWS, the World's Champion Club Swinger, writes :—"I am constantly being asked how it is I manage to go on swinging my clubs for 50 and 60 hours without rest, and yet apparently without showing any signs of nervous exhaustion. I have found it very difficult to get properly to sleep after completing a long swing, owing to a mechanical muscular action which sets my arms swinging again as soon as I have dropped off. Of late I have not been troubled so frequently in this manner, not even after my two and a half days (61½ hours) swing at Olympia on January 23-25, for the World's Championship. I chiefly ascribe this recent improvement to the wonderful beneficial effect which Phosferine has always exerted, both before and after any one of my feats. I must confess there were times when I should certainly have broken down but for a few timely doses of Phosferine. The tonic winds me up, in a manner of speaking, and undoubtedly increases my powers of endurance magnificently, and also enables me to withstand the effects of fatigue surprisingly well. At Buenos Ayres, in June 1906, I swung 4lb. clubs for 59 continuous hours, and immediately continued without a stop in an extra two hours display and fancy club swinging contest against Macrae. I won that match, but it was a close call, and I am convinced that without a dose or two of Phosferine I could never have got through. I leave for South Africa to-morrow, and have some big matches there, and I am taking Phosferine with me."—July 9, 1907.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

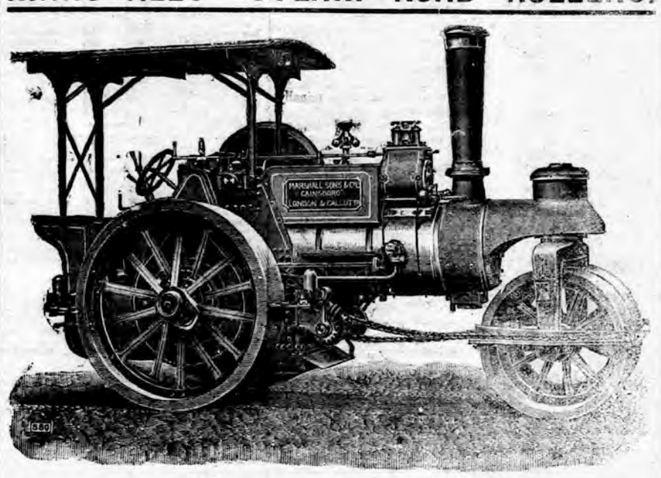
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents :—Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60 Tamarind Lane BOMBAY.

MARSHALLS' STEAM ROAD ROLLERS.



As supplied to the Bombay and other Mofussil Municipalities and Public Bodies.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

Marshall, Sons & Co., Ld.,

ENGINEERS,

MARSHALLS' BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY. | 99, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

Works GAINSBOROUGH, England.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their days in misery to themselves, and a constant anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, insanity and pros ation of the blood, attention to and instantly for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, nervous dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of wasting and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND REGAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; treatment across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 16s. 8d.

Dr. DE ROOS VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 12s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few day only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Pure assurance are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER De ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

"DISILLUSION and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the exact causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. HAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Head Court, Ludgate, London, E.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE : SECY. C. M. ROSS, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET.
AGENTS : T. H. MOORE & Co., 42/48, *Church Gate Street.*
BOMBAY

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,334,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office : BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies.

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at Death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 6	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

INSURANCES.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing for LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the Chairmanship of

The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA.	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR... CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

"Really wholesome Confectionery" LANCET

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

WORKS : LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
,, ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
,, PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

Recommended by Medical Authorities for the immediate relief of Asthma and Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis and Irritation of the air passages.

GRIMAULT'S CIGARETTES

ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give a relief from gasping for breath

GRIMAULT & Cie, 8, r. Violenne, Paris.

S. ROSE & Co.

FORT, BOMBAY.

VIOLINS	... Rs. 10 to 500
BANJOES	... ,, 10 to 200
MANDOLINES	,, 7/8 to 150
GUITARS	... ,, 10 to 150
FLUTES...	... ,, 2/3 to 250
ACCORDEONS	,, 5 to 58
CONCERTINAS	,, 5 to 250

STRINGS FOR Violins, Banjoes, Mandolines, etc., etc., *Best Quality—Lowest Prices.*

CORNETS	... Rs. 20 to 180
CLARIONETS...	,, 35 to 189

BAND INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. STOCK LIST FREE.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

"Very active, mild, and reliable."
Prof. LANCEREAUX,
Président de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Dumbea, 3,220 tons, Captain F. Boyer, will sail to-day for Australian ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain H. Maude, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c. with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain A. McLennan, will sail to-day for Calcutta in coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 939 tons, Captain R. J. Rickford, R. N. R., sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, 3,991 tons, Captain G. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp via London and Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath, 1,326 tons, Captain E. Greive, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c. with a general cargo and 15 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 10th October, should be regarded as a full weather working day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence	Comdr C W Shearme	R I Marine
R I M S Minto	Lieut D Goldsmith	R I Marine
Patrick Stewart	Capt W A Tindall	I G T S
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
In the stream.		
R I M S Hardinge	Lieut O O Campbell	R I Marine
H M S High flyer	Capt C S Hickley	R Navy
Dongola	Capt E R Dowell	Transport
Surprise	Capt Mercier (French Gunboat)	Foreign Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 11.

Arabia	4167 Leigh	London	13-10	P & O Co
Bullmba	2519 Sowell	P Gulf		M M & Co
Cagot	2781 Belsito			F & R S N Co
Chyebassa	3991 Stevenson			M M & Co
Falls of Moness	3457 Hav re	Shaw Wallace & Co		
Hassatonic	2975 Henry	Standard Oil Co		
Ipswich	813 Wallace	Shah S N Co		
John Harvile	2816 McMillen	P Muir & Co		
Sirdhana	2 41 McLennan Turner	M & Co		
Peninsular	7919 Palmer	P & O Co		
Persia	6198 Haughton	P & O Co		
Shahnoor	2783 Foster	E Tajbhoy		
Shahjehan	3066 Davison	E Tajbhoy		
Shah Nalam	2751 Davison	E Tajbhoy		
Shah Ameer	1922 Pilling	E Tajbhoy		
Shah Nasir	2753 Grant	Shah N N Co		
Singa	1913 Currie	Shah Wallace & Co		
Shah Allum	1917 Davison	E Tajbhoy		
Umvolasi	1906 Keen	R A Willes		

VESSELS IN DOCK—October 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Dumbea		Boyer	Australia	12-10	M M & Co
B	Clan Farquhar	3757	Wadge	Chittagong	12-10	F M & Co
C & R	Majidi	1857	Coates	Mauritius	16-10	B & P S & Co
F	Zamania	3780	Dewing	Jedda	12-10	M M & Co
K	Alecto	2541	Hick	Hull via K'chi	16-10	F M & Co
M	Shah Nawaz	2923	Baldoin	Jedda	24-10	The Shah S N Co
N	Sunderath	1327	Ulrich	Y'dar	12-10	A Strandes
O	Puri	643	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co
Q	Monsoori	1735	Geddie	Jedda	14-10	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Bahadur	529	Fakeera	K'chi	12-10
Ponani	692	Esmail	B'ngar	12-10

Bo S N Co
P & O S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Britannia	1969	Garrick	L'pool
2 B	Baldnino	2689	Cogliolo	Genoa
5	Umlecliffe	2519	Pottinger	D'kirk
7	Malta	3899	Peters	Shanghai
10 & 11	Devanha	4785	Hide	Shanghai
15	Yebosbi Maru	4098	Kou	Kobe

16-10 W & A G & Co
15-10 I & R S N Co
14-10 W & A G & Co
29-10 P & O Co
15-10 P & O Co
16-10 N Y K Isha

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Persia s	Haughton	London, Sept 20
	Chyebassa s	Stevenson	Antwerp, Sept 4

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Warora s	Reddock	Calcutta
	King Robert s	Saunders	Mostyn Deep
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi
	Scindia s	Maude	Rangoon, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Nizam, McLennan, for Calcutta, &c
" Bundesrath, Greive, for Zanzibar, &c
" Dumbea, Boyer, for Australia, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Umvolosi, for Antwerp, &c
" Chyebassa, for Antwerp, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
6	Palitana	Negapatam
8	Patancotta	Rangoon
8	Singapore	Rangoon
8	Battenfall	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

8	Clan Alpine	Liverpool
10	Nadir	Bombay
10	Neidenfels	Antwerp
10	Boejun Maru	Penang
10	Maria Valerio	Trieste
15	Clan Ranald	Coast
20	Umfuli	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—5 bales wool L Tricamji ; 100 bales cotton waste and 70 bags pickers, C Hirji and Co ; 474 cwts myrabollams, R Govindji ; 63 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 547 cwts myrabollams, W Becher ; 102 bundles old tarpubin, C Macdonald and Co ; 71 bales wool, A H Bundally ; 4,000 cwts mowrasced, Jehangir Cama and Co ; 10 bales wools, R M Kooka.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—357 cwts myrabollams, W. Becher.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Britannia s—40 bales twist E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 10 bales twist, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Conicsliffe s—100 bales hemp R. Reeve and Co.
Alecto s—2,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Conicsliffe s—5 bales twist, N. Cursetjee and Co ; 601 cwt Gum G. Sejpal.

FOR NEW YORK.

D. Co. Balduino s—74 cwts as a factida, Nusserwanji Bros. and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—80 cwt cashewnuts, R. Jeewandas.

FOR GENOA.

D. Co. Balduino s—40 bales cotton W. Wolf and Sons ; 2 cases silk C. Boggand and Co ; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D. Co. Balduino s—13 bales twist J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR LIGHORN.

D. Co. Balduino s—10 bales tins R. H. Umrigar ; 5 bales twist J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—5 chests opium E. Ebrahim and Co ; 500 cwt onion Bombay Onion Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—200 bales twist A. E. J. Abraham ; 100 bales twist, Bhawanidas.
Yeshobi Maru s—400 boles twist C. Ebrahim and Co 5 chests opium C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeshobi Maru s—50 bales cotton The Mitsui B. Kaisha ; 525 bales cotton Jehangir B. Petit and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Yeshobi Maru s—500 bales cotton The Mitsui B. Kaisha ;

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yeshobi Maru s—103 bales cotton Glade and Co.

HIGH COURT VACATION.

The autumnal vacation of the Bombay High Court will run from the 21st instant to the 10th November, both days inclusive. The Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod will be the vacation Judges, and they will sit on the Appellate Side on the 31st inst. to dispose of urgent work. Wednesday the 6th November being a holiday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, will sit in the Insolvency Court on Thursday the 7th November, and on the termination of the business of that Court, will sit in Chambers to dispose of urgent matters.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath, says :—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, &c., sell it.

THE LATEST VALUATION OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

AFFORDS

ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH

and enabled the Directors to declare a REVERSIONARY BONUS in the New Series equivalent to 33⅓ of the Premiums paid on each policy during the Quinquennium, as compared with 27⅓ in 1898 and 30⅓ in 1902. This is the

LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY

and may be regarded as

A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

For full particulars apply to

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER,
89, Apollo Street.

Agents Wanted.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October* 10.] [BOMBAY, *October* 11.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	83		1/16
3 do.	Rentes	99 1/2		1/4
3½ do.	Sterling Loan	84 9/16	unchgd	1/4
3½ do.	Govt. Securities	* 29 3/8		9 1/6
Bar Silver in London				
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	* 29 5/8		1/2
Do.	in New York	63 5/8		1 1/4
Exchange on London at Paris		Multilat		ed
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	Multilat		ed
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·86	un	chgd
Discount	Bank of England Rate.	4 1/2	since	15 Aug
Do.	Short London Bills,	4 1/8	1/4	
Do.	3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills,	4 2/8	1/8	
Do.	6 months' sight 3 Months' Fine	4 1/2	un	chgd
Do.	Trade Bills 6 Months' Fine	4 3/4	un	chgd
Do.	Trade Bills	2 1/2		1/4
Interest	Day-to-day Loans	2	un	chgd
Do.	7-day Market Loans			

* Closing tone of Silver—Sellers ; no buyers at the quotations.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1s. 3d. unchgd.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Large business
Futures	... Quiet
East Indian	... Quiet
Manchester	... Steady
Total Sales	...14,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 2,000 "
Imports	... 5,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·62 —02
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	...10 1/16 unchgd

Future Delivery prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·07 —04	6·08 —04	5·98 —04	5·95 —04
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**
5·95 —04	5·95 —04	5·95 —03	5·95 —03

June-July.
5·94
—04

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 44,000 bales
Do. do. last year	... 51,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	... 13,000 "
Do. to Continent	... 11,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·45 —20	
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·86 —27	Declined owing to bulls unloading and to official weather reports considered favorable.
Futures—Month of March, 10 87 —27	

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—11 3/8 —1/8
Futures—Month of Dec. 10·76 —25.
Do do Jan. 10·80 —24.
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 5 31/32
F. G. Broach	d. 5 31/32
Good Broach	d. 5 31/32

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—42 3/4 New Terms, Oct.-Nov.—London —Value. Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Strong.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85o/o ex-ship 56 Apr-May. H A and D nominal Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed,—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 49 1/4 Oct.-Nov. Hamburg—Sellers. Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/2 unchgd.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4s. 2¼d. value.

Metals :—

Copper Brasiers	...	£80
Yellow Metal	...	d. 7 1/4

Tin plates—

I. C. Coke 14 x 20,112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F., Liverpool. £ 0 13 7 1/2

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 6 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & Z. F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 13 2 6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India	£ 6 0 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 1,53,000	London	Persia	Yokohama Bank
8 Boxes Gold Bullions	5,76,000	do	do	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,000	do	do	Bank of Bombay
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	76,800	do	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Bundle Sovs.	1,800	C Mandvie	Linga	Mack Mackenzie & Co.
Rupees	2			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [11TH OCTOBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Money is easy. Short deposits for two months are available at 2 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 31-32d. for demand Bank bills, the credit rate being firm at 1s. 4 7-32d. 3 months' sight. The firmer tone in credits is partly due to the higher discount rates ruling in London and in the near future they are likely to become still further adverse. China rates have given way owing to the further decline in the price of silver and closed weak as under :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 15/16 d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 31/32 3. to 1/4d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	169 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	123 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	163
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150 1/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	212

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 97 1/8 ready and 97 for the settlement, advanced to 97 5/16 ready and 97 3/16 forward, but closing with buyers at 97 1/4 and 97 1/8 for ready and forward respectively. A moderate business has been done for the settlement and at the close the tone is firm. Calcutta rates are advised as 97 ready and 96 13/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	97 4
1st Settlement	"	97 2

Bullion :—

There was a heavy fall in the price of Bar silver in London on Thursday, ready bars being down 9/16 at 29¾ and forward down ¼ at 29¾. The New York market also gave way, it closing 1¼ lower at 63¼. Locally the market opened very unsettled at 74¼ *ex* duty, but later on steadied to 74 15/16 *ex* duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	74	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	74	15	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	75	4	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	12,28,000
Other Deposits ...	.....	37,08,000
Sundries ...	49,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	16,02,000
Other Authorized Securities	1,86,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	1,41,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	93,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	3,54,000	.....
Bullion ...	.....	37,000
Balance with other Banks ...	69,000	.....
Sundries ...	33,000	.....
Cash ...	.....	39,38,000

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last 30 lakhs were offered, of which amount 26·90 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s.3 31/32d. and 3-10 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d., tenderers at these rates receiving 5 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 30·20 lakhs. The amount to be allotted next week is again 30 lakhs.

The mail of the 27th September brings £80,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, and £50,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	19,20,000
Bombay	"	11,70,000
Madras	"	1,70,000
Total...	Rs.	32,60,000

The mail of the 4th October brings £140,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	13,60,000
Bombay	"	11,70,000
Madras	"	4,70,000
Total...	Rs.	30,00,000

The mail of the 11th October brings £420,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and £160,000 sivler and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	16,90,000
Bombay	"	7,10,000
Madras	"	2,90,000
Total...	Rs.	26,90,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907.	Bales 1906.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	83	5,099	— 16
Receipts from 1st Oct to 10th October 1907.	8,570	6,185	+ 2,385
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	3,941	10,425	— 6,484
China	2,599	7,811	— 5,212
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	6,540	18,236	— 11,696
The Shipments from 1st October to			
Europe	21,502	12,113	+ 9,389
China	701	.....	+ 7 1
Japan	.....	6,688	— 6,688
Coast Ports ...	3,276	4,222	— 946
Total ...	25,479	23,023	+ 2,456
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	824	5,999	— 5,175
China	563	200	+ 363
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1906 to 31st August 1907—20,377 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1906 to 30th June 1907—22,207 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	213	213	463
Central India	...	...	511
Barsee and Nugger ...	120	120	...
Berars	1	111	607
Central Provinces ...	208	208	879
Total Oomras ...	542	652	2,460
Dhollera	1,111	1,381	1,608
Broach	20	20	290
Compta and Dharwar.	1,972	3,452	327
Westerns	239	245	413
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	775	1,914	841
Bengals, Bajpuntana ...	283	583	40
Sind	39	284	80
Persian	2	29	39
American	...	...	64
Egyptian	...	...	...
Other Sorts ...	...	...	13
Totals ...	5,083	8,570	6,185

EXPORTS

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Up to yesterday the general tone of the American markets since last Friday was steadier with slight fluctuations, New York showed an advance of 30 points in Spot cotton and 31 and 16 points in December and March futures respectively, while New Orleans was 1/16 higher in Spot and 15 to 16 points higher in futures. In Liverpool Spot had points higher in futures. In Liverpool Spot had advanced 10 points and futures 8 to 13 points. To-day there is a sharp fall all round in the American markets owing to favourable weather reports.

We give below our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets according to the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.		This week.	Difference.
Spot	6·54	...	6·62	... + 08
Futures, Oct.-Nov.	5·98	...	6·07	... + 09
Do. Jan.-Feb.	5·91	...	5·95	... + 04
NEW YORK—				
Spot	11·35	...	11·45	... + 10
Futures, Dec.	10·61	...	10·66	... + 05
Do. March	10·98	...	10·87	... — 11
NEW ORLEANS—				
Spot	11 7/16	...	11 3/8	— 1/16
Futures, Dec.	10·85	...	10·76	— 09
Do. Jan.	10·89	...	10·80	— 09

The local market has been unsettled and irregular during the week and fluctuations have been of almost hourly occurrence. Saturday saw the top prices reached, Good M. G. Broach, March, having then touched Rs. 280, Fine M. G. Bengals, January, Rs. 224, and F. G. Khandeish, January, Rs. 216. At this point export houses came out as sellers of Fine M. G. Bengals, and by Tuesday the market had declined after fluctuating to Rs. 218. Broach in the meanwhile had dropped with fluctuations to Rs. 276, speculators having come into the market to cover previous purchases of Broach and other descriptions and secure profits. On Wednesday owing to continued selling by speculators and others Bengals declined to Rs. 214 and Broach to Rs. 274, but again recovered to Rs. 215 and Rs. 275¼. Yesterday Broach opened at Rs. 276 and Bengals at Rs. 216-17 and closed weak at Rs. 274 and Rs. 213-14. To-day the market opened weak (owing to the drop in America) at Rs. 271 and Rs. 210-11 and closes steadier as under.

It is difficult at present to form an opinion as to the near future of the market. Much depends on the predominance of sellers or buyers. Weather conditions now play little part, though there is absolutely no change in the meteorological position and no signs of rain, and crop accounts are, if anything, less favourable. We are therefore inclined to think the decline temporary. Against this the chief factors are the high price of Surats as compared with Americans, and the continued decline in Americans. There has been a good and increasing demand for ready cotton both by shippers and mills, and the off-take during the week has been fair. Prices are hardening, as ready cotton is cheap as compared with New Corp, and many holders have withdrawn or are asking an advance on present prices.

The drought continues, and it is generally admitted that should rain hold off another ten days the consequences will probably be serious. The weather has been better and drier than usual at this time of the year, and this has caused quick ripening of the more mature bolls, while the backward ones are drying without maturing. Should there be no further rain, we may look for early and short crops of Oomras, Khandeish and Bengals. Heavy dew later on may save the Broach crop as it has done in some former seasons. The Barsi crop is good and in the South the conditions are so far favourable.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	280	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach ...	272	"
Fine " Nagpur Kamptis	239	January 08
" " Damangaum-Pulgaum ...	233/34	"
" " Khangaum-Akola	226	"
" " Amraoti ...	226	"
" " Muttia ...	212	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	206	"
Fine M. G. " ...	214	"
" " Bengals ...	212	"
F. G. H. G. " ...	199	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone		Easier.
Estimated Sales		10,000 bales.
Total Imports		15,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
5·99 —08	5·92 —08	5·90 —08	5·88 —07	5·88 —07
M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	
5·88	5·88	5·88	5·87	

—07

FREIGHTS.

There is absolutely nothing to report in this market beyond a few lots for filling up orders at very low rates.

For forward there is no enquiry from shippers. No fixtures are reported this week.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	55,506	cwts.
Linseed	9,127	"
Rapeseed	7,453	"
Gingellyseed	5,819	"
Poppyseed	3,279	"
Groundnuts	794	"
Castorseed	30,062	"
Rice	19,489	"
Myrabollams	4,643	"
Cottonseed	8,118	"
Mowrasced	7,584	"
Gram	3,077	"
Joowar	6,387	"
Maize	Nil	

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—The market ruled very firm during the early part of the week, but prices have since declined fully 4 annas per cent. owing to speculators taking profits on previous purchases. We quote at the close :—

Ready	Rs.	8 5 0	B.T.
December	"	8 11 0	R. T.
New Crop April-May...	"	8 13 2	R.T.

RAPESEED.—As high as Rs. 8-13-0 has been paid during the week for New Brown Delhi, April-May delivery, but the market closes quiet at Rs. 8-6-0. Very little business is going on in ready.

GINGELLYSEED.—The market is very strong and there are no sellers. We quote nominally :—

Bold white 85 per cent. Rs. 61-0-0.

POPPYSEED.—The market is firm at Rs. 12 for ready. For New Crop the rate is nominally Rs. 11, but there is nothing doing.

CASTORSEED.—The market has ruled firm at Rs. 39-8-0 for October delivery and Rs. 38 for New Crop, April-May.

COTTONSEED.—The market closes firm and we quote :—

Ready	Rs.	23 12	0
January-Feby. ...	"	23 8	0

MOWRASED.—At the close the market is quiet but steady at Rs. 5-12-0.

GROUNDNUTS.—For New Crop the quotation is about Rs. 49, but there is little doing.

WHEAT :—The market has been strong during the week, but New Crop closes somewhat easier. We quote :—

Ready White Karachi	Rs.	6 12 0
New White Delhi, Apl.-May.	"	5 14 3

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is dull and there is no demand. Owing to short rains in the district and to signs of famine dealers are nervous of buying further.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is very dull in Prints and Dyed goods owing to the very scanty rain in Delhi and Cawnpore and to the utter absence of final rain, which is now despaired of. Stocks are very large and the outlook is gloomy.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The demand here is slack, and owing to the firm position of the Home markets little business is being done. The failure of the last rains is causing great anxiety and has withheld any demand from the interior.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is dull. Absence of the final rain causes much anxiety and there is no demand in consequence from up-country. Holders are anxious to clear stocks, and unless some demand springs up within the next fortnight prices here may collapse. At present they are kept up in sympathy with the firmness in the Home markets.

DHOOTIES.—Here the market is dull, while at Home the market continues steady. Very little business can be done owing to the high prices asked by manufacturers although cotton is still on the decline.

METALS.

COPPER.—Prices do not yet seem to have settled at Home, and there will be little demand here until the decline has stopped. Rupee rates in the bazaar have been reduced to the extent of Rs. 3 per cwt, and now stand at Rs. 75.

YELLOW METAL has also dropped here to Rs. 61, and if the fall in the Home markets continues price will further give way locally.

COALS.

The excitement which existed in the past two months has now died out as sellers are evincing to do business and prices have in consequence considerably declined. Beyond the sale of a small parcel of Australian Coal shortly due at Rs. 16-8-0 per ton we have heard of no fresh business. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	24	0	0	Per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	21	0	0	"
Yorkshire	20	0	0	"
Scotch	17	0	0	"
Australian	16	8	0	"
Desherghur	16	0	0	"
Seebpore	15	8	0	"
Jardine	15	0	0	"
Laljee's Desherghur ...	15	4	0	"
Shaw's Anthracite ...	16	12	0	"
Lowrie's Desherghur ...	16	8	0	"

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands are as follows :—

Burmah	bulk	...	Rs. 2 14 0 per unit
"	" in tins ...	...	Rs. 3 8 0 per pair
Russian Rising Sun, bulk ...		...	Rs. 3 3 0 per unit
"	" " in tins	...	Rs. 3 13 0 per pair
Silver Light, 150°, in cases ...		...	Rs. 5 4 0 per case
Anchor, in cases		...	Rs. 4 8 0 per case.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and absence of rain has caused anxiety, and hence the prices of Mill shares have dropped. Bank of Bombay Shares have improved to Rs. 1,375. Bank of Indias are quiet at Rs. 62 and Indian Specie Bank Shares at Rs. 47½. In Mill companies, Central Indias have declined to Rs. 1,970 and Swadeshis to Rs. 1,405. Colaba Land and Mill Shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,030. Currimbhais have dropped to Rs. 1,120 and Crescents to Rs. 97½. Davids after touching at Rs. 385 have closed at Rs. 395. Empress during the earlier part of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 430, but at the close they are weak at Rs. 410. Jamsheds have kept steady at Rs. 180. Kohinoors have declined to Rs. 720. Manekji Petits after touching Rs. 3,110 improved to Rs. 3,175, and have closed at Rs. 3,145. Morarjis are steady at Rs. 2,750 and Sholapurs at Rs. 3,900. Standards have dropped to Rs. 1,150. Centuries are quiet at Rs. 1,670 and Textiles at Rs. 1,165. In miscellaneous companies, Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 129. Bombay Burmahs have been put through at Rs. 8,425 ; quarter shares are steady at Rs. 2,125. Bombay Flours have changed hands at Rs. 945. Marcks are quiet at Rs. 135. Port Cannings are quiet at Rs. 435. Treachers have advanced to Rs. 570. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 280. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 163 and preference shares at Rs. 121. Shivrajpurs have declined to Rs. 54. Press shares are quiet. Mofussils at Rs. 630. New Berars have declined to Rs. 530 and Indian Cotton to Rs. 137½ C. D. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad-Prantej have improved to Rs. 575. Tapti Valley Railways are quiet at Rs. 462½, Ahmedabad-Dholka at Rs. 102 and Amritsar-Patty at Rs. 111. The rest are unchanged and quiet at previous quotations.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	800	all	12 p. c.	1,375
Bank of Bengal.	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,450
Bank of Madras.	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,105
Commercial Bank of India.	40,000	70	100	Nil	17
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	348
Bank of India	100,000	100	50	5 pr. ct.	62
Indian Specie Bank	150,000	100	40	5 pr. ct.	47½
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank	6,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd	Rs. 650
Punjab National Bank	.....	100	100	.....	330
RAILWAY COMPANIES					
Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	11,000	100	100	2	102
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	4,000	500	500	12-8-0	575
Tapti Valley and Co	8,000	400	500	10	462½
PRESSES.				yearly.	
Akbar	400	1,250	1,250

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE "BAJROZGAR" CEREMONIES.

Remembrance of the Parsi Dead.

YESTERDAY in the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar resumed the hearing of the suit of J. K. Tarachand vs. Sonabai M. J. Tarachand and eleven others, relating to the validity or otherwise of the Bajrozgar and Muktatt ceremonies' trust created by the plaintiff's grandmother Dinbai J. K. Lekina or Tarachand by an indenture dated 21st December 1871. The plaintiff who is a member of the Bar conducted his own case under instructions from Mr. Framji R. Wadia. Mr. P. J. Padshah, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal, appeared for the twelfth defendant, the Hon. Mr. Raikes, the Acting Advocate General; Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Mr. Barzorji D. Doctor, appeared for the first defendant Sonabai, and the second defendant, Mr. N. M. Shett, the executors of the last serviving trustee, Mr. M. J. Tarachand; and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, with Mr. V. F. Taraporewala, instructed by Mr. P. S. Batlivala, appeared for Cowasji Hormasji, sons of the late Mr. Sorabji Batlivala, who were the tenth and eleventh defendants, and who, like the plaintiff, were beneficiaries.

Ervad J. J. Modi's evidence having been finished, Mr. Bahadurji put Ervad Sheriarji D. Bharucha, a learned Parsi priest, into the witness-box. Hitherto witnesses have been brought forward for examination by Mr. Bahadurji only. The learned counsel intimated that he had got several other witnesses learned in the Zarathushtrian Scriptures to give evidence, but as it would be tantamount to practically repeating all that had been elicited already, he would omit to call them, unless the Court desired him to act to the contrary. He would, however, reserve his right to call Mr. B. B. Patel, the Parsi historian and annalist, to depose to the customs of the devising of such trusts in perpetuity among the Parsis.

Certain passages from the Pehelvi Niragastan, a book believed to have been written somewhere between the period extending from 226 B. C. to 650 A. D. were put in. At Mr. Bahadurji's request the Judge appointed Mr. Sheriarji Bharucha, the witness, to put in correct translations in English of the passages in Pehelvi put in by Mr. Bahadurji. The witness said the book Niragastan was a manual or guide-book for the enlightenment of practising priests; it treated of the duties, the functions, and the rules of rituals to be followed by the performing priests: "Khshnumans" or recitals of the praises and attributes of the Archangels or Angels, in whose honour the prayers were to be said, were laid down in the book. It gave the different formulæ in which the "Khshnumans" were to be recited during the first five days of the Farvardegan or Muktatt, and during the last five days of the same, which were held to be of greater importance. Priests were "Ervads," or, more particularly, ordained priests. The Parsis, after migrating from Persia to India, about eleven centuries ago, continued to observe their religious ceremonies, such as Muktatt, Gahambar, Navar, Rapithauan, and so forth. Zoroastrians performed the Muktatt.

Mr. Justice Davar questioned the witness upon certain chronological events on the Iranian history dating back to the reign of the Persian sovereign Nosherwan Adil of the Sassanian dynasty till their advent in India. On the termination of the evidence his Lordship expressed his surprise and regret that no active steps had been taken by the trustees of the Parsi Panchayet or by other influential and opulent Parsis to test any of the previous decisions on the same question in appeal: unless this was done, no authoritative pronouncement could be said to exist on the matter.

Mr. Bahadurji promised to make certain inquiries about the appeal point and report the result.

This was the fifteenth hearing of the suit, eleven of which were full, and four partial ones. The inquiry was adjourned.

JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER.

Judge's Opinion Upheld.

IN the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of a reference in a case against Lakha Ranchod and Jala Ranchod, who were charged before Mr. A. C. Wild, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, with murder. The jury who assisted the Judge returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. Mr. Wild was of opinion that the offence committed by both the accused was culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and he therefore made the reference to the High Court. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the accused, and Mr. M. R. Chaubal, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Mr. Wild, in his reference to the High Court, said that every link in the chain of circumstances which led to the death of Mathur, the deceased, was proved by one or other of the witnesses, and there would appear to be no reason to disbelieve their evidences. Accused No. 2 owed money to the deceased; and Hanmantrao, the bailiff, stated that he went to the village the day previous to the offence, and tried to attach the moveable property of No. 2. The evidence of one Chunilal showed that No. 2 invited deceased to his house, where he would pay his debt by giving him jowar grain. Chunilal went to this spot hoping to share in the grain, as accused No. 2 also owed him money, and both he and deceased's brother witnessed the assault on deceased by both the accused. The Sessions Judge said he was very favourably impressed by the evidence of these two eye-witnesses and the way in which they gave their evidence. Deceased's brother was beaten by accused No. 2 when he seized accused No. 1. Looking to the fact that the deceased was killed in broad daylight on the public road and in the heart of the village, Mr. Wild did not think that he should be doing his duty if he accepted the verdict of the jury, albeit unanimous. He was of opinion that the fact that accused No. 2 struck deceased after the blow of accused No. 1, showed that their criminal act was done in furtherance of their common intention, and that accused No. 2 was guilty of the same offence as accused No. 1 (Section 34, Indian Penal Code). Mr. Wild thought that there was grave and sudden provocation, and that the offence committed by both the accused was culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said: We are of opinion that the evidence of the two witnesses, Motilal and Chunilal, must be accepted. The Judge was impressed with their story, and notwithstanding the arguments that have been addressed to us ably by Mr. Shah, we see no reason why reliance should not be put upon their depositions. The Judge in his charge to the jury has critically examined the evidence, and we agree with him in his estimate of it and the probabilities. As regards accused No. 1, there can be no doubt upon the evidence that he is guilty of the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder under the second para. of Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code. As to the accused No. 2, we must convict him of the offence of simple hurt under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. In the case of accused No. 1, having regard to the suddenness of the quarrel and the provocation given by the deceased, we think the ends of justice will be sufficiently met by sentencing him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. In the case of accused No. 2, we sentence him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. W. Thacker, late clerk to the Mile-end Guardians, in taking leave, said that not one of the guardians who made the board when he began his service forty years ago was now alive. Of ten chairmen during those years all but three were dead. Only one of the officers contemporary with him was left, and he had known three secretaries of the Local Government Board, four general inspectors, and four auditors.

PROBATE OF A WILL.

IN the Hight Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of in second appeal a suit instituted by one Khushal Rama, original applicant and appellant, against Mawji Kala and another, original opponent and respondents, in connection with the probate of a will executed in favour of the applicant. Mr. Branson with Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Taleyarkhan with Mr. M. N. Mehta represented the respondents. The applicant prayed for probate of a will dated 16th February 1906 alleged to have been executed by one Prema in favour of the applicant, his mother's sister's son. The original suit was decided by Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, District Judge of Surat, who dismissed it with costs. Two issues were raised in the case, one as to whether the will was duly executed, and the other as to whether the testator was of sound disposing mind at the time of the execution. On the first the Judge recorded a finding in the negative, and on the second he observed that it would suffice to find that Prema was of sound disposing mind on the 16th February 1906, but that it would be unsafe to hold that he was so on the 18th February 1906. In Cleare and Forester *vs.* Cleare it was laid down that the testator did know and approve of the contents of the alleged will is part of the burden of proof assumed by every one who propounds it as a will. This burden is satisfied "prima facie" in the case of the will of a competant testator. But if those who oppose it succeed by a cross-examination of the witness or otherwise in meeting this 'prima facie' case, the party propounding must satisfy the tribunal affirmatively that the testator did really know and approve of the contents of the will in question before it can be admitted to probate. The District Judge remarked that it had therefore become necessary to find whether Prema executed the will and knew and approved of the contents of the will. Prema died on 19th February 1906, and on the next day the applicant passed a document to one Chunilal, a friend of Prema, to the effect that certain amounts which Prema wanted to give in charity had not been mentioned in the will and that Khushal would give them in charity. Shortly after Prema's death the first opponent complained to the chief constable, Surat, that Khushal, applicant's son, was dishonestly removing Prema's property. The applicant thereupon set up the will now in question. The District Judge held that it would be difficult to hold, in view of the evidence in this case, that Prema on the 18th February had a memory to recall the several persons who were fitting objects of his bounty, and an understanding to comprehend their relationship to himself and their claims upon him. He therefore dismissed the application. Against this order an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and their Lordships observed that it was contended by the appellant that respondent had no *locus standi*, because they had not proved their right to contest the will by showing that they have an interest in the property. This question, their Lordships remarked, did not appear to have been distinctly raised in the Court below. Their Lordships therefore remanded the case to the first Appellate Court to obtain, at the outset, a distinct finding on the question whether the respondents have any interest in the estate of the deceased.

POLICE COURT.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

Fight in a Shop.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Jack Freedman, and Mr. Albert Freedman, Jewellers, appeared to answer charges of insult and assault preferred against them by Mr. J. N. Menaschi, also a Jeweller, Mr. Shortt of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors, and Mr. Oliveira, Pleader, appeared for the complainant: Mr. Binning, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Dinshaw and Dharamsey, Solicitors, defended the first accused, and Mr. Jang, Barrister-at-law, instructed by the same Solicitors, was for the second accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the morning of the 4th instant the complainant went to the shop of Harjiwandas Amanchand, a dealer in jewllery, in third Bhoiwada Lane, to sell diamonds. He was accompanied by a Broker, named Ramshanker. The two accused were inside the shop talking with one Saroopchand. Complainant went in and began conversing with Saroopchand, when the first accused got up from his chair and pushed the complainant so hard that he nearly fell down and his hat came off. Complainant kept quiet, and tried to go inside when the two accused abused him and called him a rascal and a thief. The second accused gave him a blow on his left cheek. Both the accused then left the place, making excuses to Saroopchand.

The defence was that on the morning in question the two accused had received from Europe a parcel of diamonds worth about twenty thousand pounds, and went to Harjivandas' shop to sell them. While Saroopchaud was engaged in examining the diamonds, which were spread over a table, complainant entered the shop. On seeing him the first accused very politely asked him to come afterwards as Saroopchand was busy examining their goods. Complainant made a rude reply and brushed past him. The first accused thereupon pushed him backwards. Complainant then went to the far end of the shop and started abusing the accused. He called them rascals, thieves and scoundrels. On hearing this the second accused inquired whom he was calling thieves, &c. The reply was "you." The second accused thereupon hit the complainant on the face. The struggle then ended. The accused stated that the complainant continued the provocation during the whole time, and instead of doing a likely business they were compelled to leave the shop with their goods.

Complainant and one of his witnesses having been examined, the Magistrate proposed to postpone the case as some other cases were fixed for the afternoon. Mr. Binning suggested that some day after the High Court vacation might be fixed for further hearing.

Mr. Shortt objected to such a long postponment and asked for a day before the vacation.

As there was no free afternoon before the vacation, it was eventually arranged to continue the hearing at eight o'clock on Thursday morning.

FORTHCOMING HOCKEY AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 9.

The Church of England Soldiers' Hockey Tournament, which is an Annual function, will come off —the first round—during the current month. The Honorary Secretary has announced the drawing to be as follows:—"C" Squadron 13 Hussars, a bye, "F" Coy. Royal Fusiliers, a bye; "B" Company, Manchester Regt., a bye; 41st Battery, R. F. A., a bye; "G" Coy. Manchester, a bye; "D" Coy. Manchesters, a bye; "C" Coy. Manchester, a bye; 16 Battery, R. F. A., a bye.

The following are bracketed:—"A" and "B" Squadrons, 13th Hussars; Ammunition Column and "A" Coy. Royal Fusiliers; "F" Coy. Manchester Regt., and "D" Squadron 13th Hussars; 1st Battery, R. F. A. and "B" Coy. Royal Fusiliers; "D" Coy. Royal Fusiliers and "A" Coy Manchester Regt.; "E" Coy. Manchester Regt., and "G" Coy. Royal Fusiliers; "H" Coy, Royal Fusiliers and "G" Coy, Royal Fusiliers; "H" Coy. Manchester Regt. and "E" Coy. Royal Fusiliers.

THAT President Roosevelt intends to become a New York editor is the interesting rumour in Washington, says our correspondent. It is said the President has arranged to get control of the "New York Tribune," and to assume its direction after he leaves the White House in 1909.

THE COTTON CROP.

Effect of the Drought.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 11.

The drought of the last six weeks has prejudiced the prospects of the cotton crop in these provinces very considerably. Taking dry and irrigated lands together the yield is now estimated as a normal crop in the Meerut and Agra divisions and 50 per cent elsewhere while the Director of Agriculture thinks that further deductions may have to be made as the effects of the drought come more fully to light.

CROP PROSPECTS GLOOMY.

Food Prices Rising.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11.

Crop telegrams for the past week in the "Gazette of India" contain the gloomy information of a further rise in food grain prices throughout the famine threatened area. The rates have reached the scarcity level already in several of the United Provinces Districts.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 9th October:—

There has been good rain during the week in parts of Colaba, Ratnagiri, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum and slight in parts of Surat, Thana, Kanara, East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and Kathiawar. More rain is generally needed for the standing kharif crops and rabi sowing. Standing crops of withering in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Palanpur, otherwise there are in good condition except for slight damage by rats in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad and by insects in parts of Bijapur, Baroda and Kathiawar. Harvesting of kharif crops continues in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Konkan, Deccan, Belgaum and Cut.h. Preparation of bands for rabi sowing is in progress in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Broanch, Deccan and Dharwar. Rabi sowing continues in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Broach, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Karnatak, Baroda and Palanpur. Fodder-supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Drinking water is sufficient. Supply of water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Sind, Nasik and Sholapur. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Karnatak is 11 to 19 per cent., in Deccan 12 to 44 per cent., in Konkan 12 to 37 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 45 per cent. and in Sind 14 to 36 per cent. less than normal. During the week ending 28th ultimo 27 persons are relieved gratuitously in Belgaum.

PROSPECTS OF RAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11.

The prospects of rain for Upper India do not appear to be bright. The report for the week ending yesterday states that the area of low pressure on the day noted in last week's summary slowly developed into a shallow depression off the Bengal Coast, but it disappeared without passing inland on the 6th. During the period of its existence there was a strong inflow of humid winds, into Burma and rainfall was almost general from 4th to the 7th. The depression caused light to moderate cloud in North-East India and light rain in Deltaic Bengal while after the disappearance of the depression the pressure distribution was favourable for southerly winds at the head of the Bay and these gave rain locally in Assam during the remainder of the week. In South India well distributed rainfall occurred during the first part of the week, but with the disappearance of the low pressure conditions in the Bay the precipitation diminished and only isolated falls occurred from 6th to 10th.

HIDDEN SKIN TROUBLES.

"OUT-OF-SIGHT, OUT-OF-MIND" DANGERS—DON'T NEGLECT AN UNSEEN SORE.

Hundreds of apparently healthy men and women suffer secret tortures from unseen skin troubles, of which even their nearest and dearest friends know nothing.

A tiny pimple on the face is usually attended to, because of the disfigurement it causes, but if the same kind of trouble manifests itself on back or chest it is too often neglected—with dire results. Taking root in the unnoticed little sore skin disease gets a firm hold on the tissue and increasing irritation eventually compels attention to what may be by this time a mass of eruptions, a discharging ulcer that eats deep into the flesh, or an obstinate poisoned wound.

The unfortunate sufferer now finds that early neglect has saddled him (or her) with a disagreeable skin disease that may resist ordinary treatments for years. Turning to Zam-buk at last, the right thing is invariably found, but the wisest course is to keep this pure and effective skin-cure handy always, and to dress every disorder of the skin as soon as it appears.

Zam-buk is not only soothing and healing, but antiseptic and germicidal, and the unique vegetable essences of which it is composed establish perfect skin-health whenever they are applied. Consequently Zam-buk is equally good either for the simple pimple of a day's growth or the serious sore of years' standing; cures of the latter kind depending only on patience and perseverance.

Mrs. D. Fleming, of 20, Hamilton Road, Strathaven, Lanarkshire, writes:—"My little girl had some spots like pimples on her back and legs. After a time they broke and formed into scaps. I used various kinds of ordinary ointment, but without any good result. I then started dressing the scaps and raw places with Zam-buk. They soon began to heal, and after proper perseverance new skin grew all over the affected area."

Zam-buk cures eczema, psoriasis, bad legs, sore backs, scalp diseases, and similar affections of the skin. It is also invaluable for scaps, chafings, cold-sores, blotches, pimples, chilblains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains, &c.

Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 12th Oct., 1907.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major W G Pridmore, IMS, B
Capt H Stewart, B
Lieut R N Burn, R E, B
Mr T Austin, B
Mr W W Nind, B
Mr W H Baker, B
Mr F M Neuville, B
Mr E B Elwin, M Cov
Brig.-Gen C W Park, C B
Lieut-Col W B Bannerman, I M S
Major R F Sorsbie, R E
Major C F Campbell, 11 Lrs
Major M L Hornby, DSO, 56 Punj
Lieut J P L Stoney, 2 Worcester R
Nursing Sister Miss W Walker, Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col A Silcock, IMS, B, 6 mo furl
Major G M C Smith, IMS, B, study leave from 21-7-07 to 25-7-07
Mr G E R Grant-Brown, B Cov, 5 days' furl
Mr C E Guiterman, B Cov, 3 mo M C
Mr A W Cook, B Cov, 3 mo 4 days' furl
Mr F J Jeffries, B, 4 mo furl
Mr F J S Whiting, B, 14 days' furl
Mr C Jacobs, B, 3 mo M C
Mr H E Pigott, B, leave commuted into leave on M C and extended 3 mo
Mr C B Drake-Brockman, B, 5 days' M C
Mr F E Down, B, furl to 15-3-08
Mr R W Egerton, B, 3 mo furl
Mr E Leach, B, 22 days' M C
Mr R W deE Ashe, M Cov, 3 mo furl
Mr E W Legh, M Cov, 7 weeks' M C
Major C R Elliot, 30 Lrs, 1 week
Major A W Newbold, 67 Punj, 3 mo M C
Mr W C Tudor-Owen, Bo Cov, 1 week's extraordinary leave
Major W B Powell, 2-10 G R, 14 days
Capt I H Campbell, 7 Har Lrs, 2 days
Capt C R Scott-Elliott, 81 Prs, 10 days
Capt C E Bateman-Champain, 2-5 G R, 2 mo M C
Capt B H Bignell, 1-9 GR, 4 mo
Capt H Herdon, 55 R, 6 days
Capt E C Taylor, I M S, 2 mo M C
Lieut O L Ruck, 54 S, 14 days
Lieut J S Oldham, 6 Cav, 3 mo M C
Lieut E A Maude, 26 Punj, 7 days
Lieut J D Strong, 90 Punj, 4 mo
Lieut E Monteith, 105 Lt, 6 mo M C
Lieut H L Scott, 1-1 G R, to 31-1-08
Lieut H N Jackson, 26 Lt Cav, 2 mo
LieutD J N Blair, 17 Inf, 3 mo
Lieut F A Maclean, 129 Bsl, 4 mo
Chief Engineer F S Lamb, R I M, 3 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col C G Parsons, B
Capt H A Williams, IMS, B
Capt M L Ferrar, B
Mr F B Bradley-Birt, B Cov
Mr A Kensington, B Cov
Mr A E Nelson, B Cov
Mr A C Walker, B Cov
Mr H L Salkeld, B Cov
Mr B R Mehta, B Cov
Mr H A Lomas, B Cov
Mr F J S Whiting, B
Mr C O Henrique, B
Mr H J Brereton, B
Mr C O Jolly, B
Mr E D Cockburn, B
Mr P A Sandilands, B
Mr T W Stewart, B
Mr G C Stawell, B
Mr L H Burton, B
Mr C B Drake-Brockman, B
Mr H A Lane, B
Mr T G Acres, B
Mr R D Spencer, B
Mr C G W Hastings, CIE, B
Mr P F N Toulmin, B
Mr J H Chase, B
Mr E W Legh, M Cov
Mr F S S George, M
Mr C Peddie, M
Mr W W Smart, Bo Cov
Mr J L Jenkins, Bo Cov
Mr H M Gibbs, Bo
Mr J Dodgson, Bo
Lieut Gen Sir E Locke Elliot, C B, D S O
Brig-Gen C A Anderson
Brig-Gen C W Park
Brig-Gen J G Ramsay, C B
Col E Blunt, R E
Col H F Chesney, R E
Col A W Money, assistant adjutant-general, Pesh. Dn
Col F W P Angelo, 9 Hodson's H
Col A L M Turner, R A
Col C C Elles, R E
Col M Cowper, 10 Lrs
Lieut-Col P B Warren, 3 Brab
Lieut-Col W S Delamain, 123 R
Lieut-Col F J Anderson, R E
Lieut-Col A A E Campbell, 26 Punj
Lieut-Col H F K Waldron, 16 Cav
Lieut-Col A Nicholls, 53 Coke's R
Lieut-Col E L Holloway, 64 Prs
Major W Ewbank, R E
Major F H B Commeline, 2 Lrs
Major J L W Ffrench-Mullen, 13 D C Lrs
Major W S Fraser, 19 Lrs
Major C E E F K Macqnoid, D S O, 20 Deccan H
Major F W C Turner, 20 Deccan H
Major J R Mathews, 27 Lt Cav
Major C R Elliot, 30 Lrs
Major D T Stuart, 11 Raj
Major T G Blois-Johnson, 22 Punj
Major C Rattray, 23 Punj
Major A Cadell, 38 Dogras
Major F B Hill, 46 Punj
Major L H Ricketts, 62 Punj
Major A C Baldwin, 90 Punj
Major H R Mead, 116 Mah
Major E O Ryall, 2-4 G R
Major C M Porteous, 9 GR
Major R L Carnegy, 2-9 GR
Major P Strickland, I M S
Major E Wintour, 28 Cav
Major A J W Browne, 33 Cav
Major E F Hood, 7 Raj
Major W C Black, 12 Prs
Major P J Miles, 53 Rifles
Major H W Johnston, 67 Punj
Major W H W Mercer, 86 C I
Major F H H Jeffcoat, 86 C I
Major S R Stevens, 93 Burma I
Major F W Evatt, 5 G R
Major R S Shaw, 6 G R
Major W B Powell, 2-10 GR
Capt W H Chaldecott, R E
Capt G H Griffith, R E
Mr J D Bifton, B Cov
Mr H C A Conybeare, B Cov
Mr J N Roy, B Cov
Mr G E R Grant-Brown, B Cov
Mr R A Gamble, B Cov
Capt A G Pritchard, 2 Lrs
Capt I Campbell, 7 Harisan Lrs
Capt J S Birett-Carnac, 16 Cav
Capt B C Fellows, 30 Lrs
Capt W G R Gough, 15 Sikhs
Capt G S Torkington, 69 Punj
Capt C R Scott-Elliott, 81 Prs
Capt G A McWatters, 81 Prs
Capt J H F Lakin, 92 Punj
Capt A Delme-Radcliffe, 105 M L I
Capt J T S Adamson, 119 Inf
Capt E F D Money, 2-4 G R
Capt J H Horton, D S O, I M S
Capt R L Hagger, I M S
Capt L Reynolds, I M S
Capt E B Cotter, R A
Capt G A F Sanders, R E
Capt D Forster, R E
Capt D C Crombie, 28 Cav
Capt A G Kemball, 31 Punj
Capt S R Davidson, 47 S
Capt McV Crichton, 103 Mah
Capt M E L Bruce, I A
Capt H A Douglas, A S C, S and T Corps
Capt J S Swan, S and T Corps
Capt G F I Harkness, IMS
Lieut A Chamberlayne, 1 Lrs
Lieut P E Harenc, 4 Cav
Lieut P R Chambers, 10 Lrs
Lieut F Curtis, 19 Lrs
Lieut T Nisbet, 28 Lt Cav
Lieut E D Giles 35 Sind H
Lieut F R Farquhar, 36 Jacob's H
Lieut H M Davidson, 36 Jacob's H
Lieut G H Rogers, 11 Raj
Lieut G A Clarke, 12 Prs
Lieut R J MacBrayne, 15 S
Lieut B C Penton, 25 Punj
Lieut R C Young, 35 S
Lieut C A M Dunlop, 37 Dogras
Lieut H C Strong, 45 R Sikhs
Lieut O H Radford, 57 R
Lieut Y E Smith, 66 Punj
Lieut B H Hall, 98 Inf
Lieut H Weaver, 114 Mah
Lieut I R Monteath, 125 R
Lieut R GT Gatherer, 1-10 G R
Lieut J Simpson, 1-10 G R
Lieut G T B Hext, S and T Corps
Lieut S R G Kendall, S and T Corps
Lieut F C Molesworth, R E
Lieut L M Kent, R E
Lieut T M Carpendale, 8 Cav
Lieut W H Lang, 16 Cav
Lieut H F Whitby, 19 Lrs
Lieut C B Gosset, 8 Raj
Lieut H W Whitwell, 13 Raj
Lieut A W McRae, 14 S
Lieut JC McKenna, 16 Raj
Lieut J Y Tancock, 19 Punj
Lieut H M Burrows, 28 Punj
Lieut E Edwards, 29 Punj
Lieut C Cobb, 29 Punj
Lieut A Vickers, 48 Prs
Lieut H F Murland, 64 Prs
Lieut E P Mainwaring White, 128 Prs
Lieut S Ussher, 126 D C O Beloochis
Lieut T W B Harte, 2 6 G R
Lieut G C B Buckland, 7 G R
Lieut C H C Crocker, A S C, S and T Corps
Commander C G Sinclair R I M
Commander G N Forteath, R I M
Nursing Sister Miss C L Warrack, Q A M N S I

MISS ELLEN TERRY'S claim to a vote has been the subject of discussion before the Revising Barrister at Chelsea. When the name of Mrs. Ellen Alice Wardell, King's-road, Chelsea, was reached the Unionist agent suggested that the lady, who, he said, was so well known as Miss Ellen Terry, should have her name altered to Carew. "Everybody knows," he added, "that she has recently contracted another marriage." "What does it matter?" said the Liberal agent. "I do not expect she will ever vote." In view of the fact that no official intimation of Miss Terry's change of name had been received, the name of "Mrs. Wardell" was left in the book. At the same court, the vote claimed by Mr. J. S. Sargent, the R. A., was objected to on the ground that he was an alien. It was stated that an old Italian servant had given the canvasser information to the effect that Mr. Sargent is an American, and has never been naturalised.

Fiorilline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Fiorilline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which throughly cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Fiorilline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 93, Farringdon Road, London, England

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 27TH SEPT.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Persia," Commander W. H. Haughton, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 27th Sept., brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Allen, Miss
Andrews, Mrs and Miss
Arrindell, Mr C B
Bayley, Mr A S B
Burtess, Mrs
Bear, Mr S
Brocklesbury, Miss
Billar, Miss J E
Browne, Mrs S
Bell, Mr J R
Bate, Col A L F and Mrs
Broom, 2 Misses
Bell, Mr R D Mrs and infant
Burry, Miss C
Carah, Mr G
Clemo, Mr W F
Clutterbuck, Mrs P H
Cowan, Mrs E H and 2 infants
Cure, Mrs H C
Croxford, Mr H W rs and 2 children
Clark, Lady W O and
Chase, Mr and Mrs
Collingridge, Lt H F
Clark, Mrs and infant
Chiswell, Miss
Clarke, Mr
Clegg, Mr G W B
Dawson, Mr C B
Daniell, Miss E M P
Dalgiel, Mrs and child
Davies, Mr C
Davies, Mr V
Douglas, Miss
Forrestier-Wilson, Miss
Forrestier-Wilson, Miss V
Freeman, Mr T F and Mrs
Farmer, Miss
Finn, Mrs A H
Finn, Mrs M A
Finn, Mr B A
Ford, Mr C W
Gates, Mrs F
Graham, Miss
Griffith, Mr L
Gillan, Mrs F M
Gilbert, Mrs
Hardengue, Mrs
Hardengue, Mr C B
Hirst, Mrs E B
Holland, Maj G L and Mrs
Hingston, Mrs
Hammond, Mr G and Mrs
Hodgson, Maj and Mrs
Headley, Mrs
Hawkins, Lt C
Hill, Mr M
Keightley, Mr W and Mrs and children
Kensington, Hon Mr Justice
Kensington, Mrs and Miss
Last, Mr W A W and Mrs
Lambert, Mrs J H
Lemene, Mr F A and Mrs
Langdon, Maj Mrs and infant
Long, Mr T
Little, Mrs
Leeson, Mr A S J
Mason, Mr F
Mackintosh, Mrs
Menhennet, Mr Jas
Moon, Miss
Neill, Capt G W G
Nevinson, Mrs S A
Newland, Mrs
Oldham, Maj B C
Parry, Miss
Pollock, Lt J A
Powell, Capt J E
Palmer, Mr H
Rose, Mr J F and Mrs and child
Short, Mr G R
Seals, Mr J W and Mrs
Slinn, Mr A
Smith, Mr H
Steele, Miss
Steele, Miss G
Sutherland, Mrs W
Stewart, Miss D
Traylen, Mr G D and Mrs and 2 children
Turner, Maj H H H
Tebbs, Mr F R
Townsend, Mr G M
Vernon, Mr J J
Watson, Mr Jas, Mrs and child
Wilson, Mr W and Mrs
Weir, Mr C S
Wand, Mr F and Mrs
Wilson, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Abbott, Mr E
Alladyce, Capt J
Anderson, Miss M
Angel, Col T W F
Argyle, Lt E P
Addington, Hon Mrs H W
Arbuthnot, Mr F E
Adams, Mrs
Barnes, Mr O M
Barnard, Mr and Mrs R
Barr, Mr S
Browning, Mrs H B
Bellean, Capt G H
Brooking, Col H T and Mrs
Burchet, Mr F T
Boyd, Mr H A
Browne, Lt-Col C A R
Broadway, Mrs E R
Baker, Mrs H W
Butler, Mr S D
Bewes, Mrs
Bewes, Mr L H
Beard, Capt J E
Bennett, Mr F D
Banks, Mr G M
Bell, Mrs Lynden
Bottomley, Miss A M
Behrens, Mr F
Ball, Mr H C
Canning, Mr F
Cooper, Mr R D
Colchester, Mr C M
Colchester, Miss G M
Cook, Mr J P and Mrs
Chesney, Mrs
Considine, Mr W J
Craddock, Mrs H R
Clark, Mr C A
Coggan, Mrs H D
Cooper, Mrs H D and child
Clark, Mrs H S and child and infant
Chambers, Mr H
Crighton, Major
Clarke, Mr G M
Day, Mr N A L
Dean, Lady
Dick, Mr and Mrs G P
Das, Mr W S
Das, Miss S B
Duncan, Mr D J
DeGale, Mr W A S
English, Mr T M and Mrs
English, Mr B A
Farran, Mr P J
Fallett, Miss
Ferrier, Mr J L
Fellonos, Capt B C
French, Mrs T H
Gough, Capt G and Mrs
Godwin, Capt C A C and Mrs
Gordon, Maj L A
Goodfellow, Miss B
Grant, Lt E P
Gresham, Mr
Graham, Capt B
Grant, Lt C J P
Grant, Mr F C
H H the Maharajah of Bickaner and 3 children
Hunter, Miss
Hill, Capt G H M
Hills, Mr E B and Mrs and child
Harwood, Mrs H
Hollins, Mr G T
Holson, Lt C P
Herbelein, Mr and Mrs H and 2 children
Hobson, Mrs
Higson, Mr A B
Huddleston, Mr and Mrs R C T
Innes, Mr J and Mrs
Innis, Maj B J and Mrs
Ince, Miss V
Jal, Mr
Jennings, Capt W
Jannes, Mr J
Kanwar Bhairun Singh
Kanwar Prith Ras Singh
Kanwar Ranst Singh
Kanwar Georaj Singh
Kanka Rajah of
Lovering, Lt W R
Malcolm, Mr W A
Michalis, Mr M G
Neatman, Capt
Rose, Capt F
Todd, Lt A A
Trevor, Mr and Mrs M
Vandeleur, Major
Wilkinson, Mr M
Walker, Capt C B

FROM BRINDISI.

Baillie-Hamilton, Capt G O
Beadon, Major J C
Bramwell, Major H D
Bramwell, Hon Mrs
Davies, Lt T A
Forward, Mr A
Garratt, Mr D
Henry, Major-Genl G
Henry, Mrs
Holloway, Col E L
Lathbury, Mr G C

FOR BUSSORAH.

Higgins, Mr S G

FOR KARACHI.

Ameshbury, Mr T M
Bell, Lt W B
Bhavgri, Mr G M
Beatson, Mr E B
Burlton, Mrs W E F
Churchill, Lt W M
Dealey, Major
Griffiths, Major C
Hesketh, Capt and Mrs
Learoyed, Mrs and infant
Marriott, Capt A B
Moncrieff, Mr A L M
Moncrieff, Mr L M
Sheppherd, Mr E
Smith, Col and Mrs G B
Tritton, Col C
Twigg, Major C F
Wand, Mr and Mrs Percy

FOR RANGOON.

Hert, Mr C

FOR HONGKONG.

Coventry, Mr L C

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Walner, Mr P D

FOR SYDNEY.

Devin, Mrs
Blohm, Mr A
Hamilton, Mr J D
Blackwell, Mr W G
Jones, Mr F G

INDIAN CATTLE IN BRAZIL.

A Warning.

THE following has been issued as a Press Note:—

It appears that recent importations of Indian cattle into Brazil have drawn the attention of the Government of the United States of America to the possibility of Indian cattle reaching the Southern States of North America without any precautions having been taken to prevent the introduction into the country of the animal diseases prevalent in India. The importation into North America of cattle from the Philippine Islands has already been forbidden, and it is not improbable that similar action will be taken both in North and South America in respect of Indian cattle. It is therefore advisable to warn exporters of cattle that legislation will probably be undertaken or executive restrictions imposed in North and South America to discourage the importation of Indian cattle unless careful precautions are taken to obviate the risk of infection. It is to their own interest as well as to that of the cattle-breeding industry in India that the co-operation of exporters should be obtained in this matter, and that they should take every possible precaution against the export of any animal carrying with it the germs of any infectious disease.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE Ladies' Putting Competition will be played off at 5 o'clock (S. T) this afternoon on the cricket pitch of the Bombay Gymkhana. We are requested to state that as several ladies have entered for this event, it is hoped that all taking part will be punctual and ready to commence play at the appointed time, as daylight weakens so early at the present time of the year.

EACH member of the Surbiton police force has been presented with a handsomely bound New Testament by a retired Army officer residing in the district. On the fly-leaf is the exhortation: "For their consolation and encouragement let the police know of a surety that it was one of their own number who first confessed Christ crucified."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1907.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

COLONEL JOHN BIDDULPH, the author of "Stringer Lawrence" and kindred works has just published, through Messrs. Smith Elder and Co., a noteworthy volume : "The Pirates of Malabar ; and An Englishwoman in India 200 years ago." It is difficult in these days, as he observes by way of preface, to realise what a terrible scourage piracy was to the Indian trade two hundred years ago. The early records of the East India Company have finished the foundations upon which Colonel Biddulph has built this neglected chapter of Indian history. It does not purport to give an exhaustive account of the pirates who haunted the Indian seas, but to present some idea of the perils that beset Indian trade—perils that have so entirely passed away, that their existence is forgotten. In the account of Mrs. Gifford, the author shows the dangers and vicissitudes to which an Englishwoman, but not an ordinary Englishwoman, in India was exposed two hundred years ago. He might well have included her among the pirates. As regards the former the author shows how from the moment of losing sight of the Lizard to the day of casting anchor in the port of destination, an East India ship was never safe from attack, with the chance of slaving or a cruel death to crew and passengers in case of capture. From Finisterre to Cape Verd the Moorish pirates made the seas unsafe, sometimes venturing into the mouth of the Channel to make a capture. Further south, every watering place on the African coast was infested by the English and French pirates who had their headquarters in the West Indies. From the Cape of Good Hope to the head of the Persian Gulf, from Cape Comorin to Sumatra, every coast was beset by English, French, Dutch, Danish, Portuguese, Arab, Malay or other local pirates. In the Bay of Bengal alone piracy on a dangerous scale was unknown. Hardly had the Buccaneers disappeared from the western seas, than a more lawless race of rovers appeared extending their operations into the Indian Ocean, acting generally in single ships, plundering vessels of every nationality, though seldom attacking places ashore. They passed themselves off as merchantmen or slavers, though their real character was well known, but they paid royally for what they wanted ; and as gold, silver, and jewels were the principal booty from which they made their dividend, many a rich bale of spices and merchandise went to purchase the good-will of their friends on shore, who in return supplied their wants and gave them timely information of rich prizes to be looked for, or armed ships to be avoided.

Naturally, among the greatest sufferers from the Malabar pirates were the English, though the greater number of pirates were Englishmen. But pirates of other nationalities sailed under English colours, and the native officials, unable to distinguish the rogues from honest traders, held the East India Company's servants responsible for the misdeeds of the picaroons from when they suffered grievously. They were splendid seamen and handled their ships magnificently. When a pirate ship was cast away on a desolate coast, they built themselves another ; the spirit of the sea was in their veins, whether building and rigging a ship or sailing and fighting her, they could do everything that the most skilful seaman of the age could do. And Colonel Biddulph tells us that, as was said half a century later of La Bourdonnais—himself a true corsair in spirit—their knowledge in mechanics rendered them capable of building a ship from the keel ; their skill in navigation, of conducting her to any part of the globe ; and their courage, of fighting against any equal force. Their lives were a continuous alternation between idleness and extreme toil, riotous debauchery and great privation, prolonged monotony and days of great excitement and adventure. At one moment they were revelling in unlimited rum and gambling for handfuls of gold and diamonds ; at another, half starving for food and reduced to a pint of water a day under a tropical sun. Yet the attractions of the life were so great that men of good position took to piracy. Long after they had disappeared from the seas the Indian trade continued to be exposed to the ravages of native pirates who were not finally coerced into good behaviour until well into the nineteenth century. Kidd was the most ignoble of the European pirates and Angria of the natives. Colonel Biddulph does not undertake to tell us of all the pirates known to fame in their own time, but of those whose records are still extant and available to the student of history ; and so we get from him accounts of the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and English pirates, and then of those against whom the East India Company had to contend in Indian waters, of the expeditions against Kenuery, against Gheriah and Colaba, of Bombay's year's war, the twenty-six years of conflict and the final downfall of Angria.

Excellently told is the story of Mrs. Giffard or Gyfford, of her first marriage with the deformed factor Harvey, of her marriage to Mr. Chown, of her captivity by Angria and her residence in Bombay as wife of young Gyfford, a favourite with the Governor and who had lately been given charge of the Bombay market, subsequently becoming supercargo of the "Catherine" trading to Mocha, and next, chief of the factory at Anjengo. When Anjengo was attacked by the Rani's forces Gyfford, who had his tongue torn out, was nailed to a log and sent floating down the river. Mrs. Gyfford, for the third time a widow, carried off, on a small country ship, the factory records and papers and what money she could lay her hands on. "She was no longer the confiding girl who had given herself to Governor Harvey eleven years before (at the age of fourteen). She had learned something of the world she lived in, and intended to take care of herself as well as she could. She even tried to carry off Peter Lapthorne (a lieutenant) but Sewell (the storekeeper) intervened and prevented it. So giving him hasty directions to act as her agent, she passed through the dangerous Anjengo surf and got on board. Sewell then set himself to defend the fort and the Company's warehouse. For a month Mrs. Gyfford and two other widows of the defenders of Anjengo were on board the country boat, and finally landed at Madras, thence proceeding to Calcutta to her parents. The Company succeeded in extracting some seven thousand rupees from her, but in reply to further demands she would only answer that she was "an unfortunate widow struggling with adversity, whose husband had met his death serving our Honourable masters and that it was shameful to demand money from her, when she herself was owed money by the Company. She could only refer them to her agents at Madras and Anjengo." Still she was unable to get out of the country without a full settlement of accounts, until a piratical commander of the Royal Navy, who "was more bent on enriching himself by trade than on harrying pirates," placed her "under protection of the Crown," after which we find her "living under Mathew's roof, much to the wrath of the Council and the scandal of her former acquaintances." On her return to England a suit was filed against her in the Court of Chancery for the recovery of the Company's money, and for four years the proceedings appear to have gone on, but how they terminated or what ultimately became of Mrs. Gyfford, Colonel Biddulph confesses he is unable to say, taking leave of her with the assurance that for those who are curious in such matters, a search among the Chancery records will probably reveal the result of the case, but that it is improbable that the Company reaped any benefit for their action. "And so she passes from the scene, a curious example of the vicissitudes to which Englishwomen in India were exposed two hundred years ago."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. MR. MARCONI is as sanguine as he is resolute. Having arrived in Nova Scotia on September 23rd, he forthwith announced his intention of remaining there until wireless communication with Europe was established on a commercial basis. He considers that he has overcome all obstacles and that when the preliminary trials, calculated to take three weeks, have proved satisfactory, the Transatlantic service will be thrown open for regular business. In this connection it is interesting to study a record of the commercial progress made in wireless telegraphy since the first paid for message was sent, over nine years ago. In July, 1898, according to Dr, J. Erskine-Murray writing in the *Times*, Lord Kelvin paid one shilling for a message from Alum Bay to Bournemouth. An American Consul has now totalled up the number of installations at work at 1,550, among which six different systems are used, the Telefunken being the more general and the Marconi the next. In commercial and naval wireless stations the Marconi is most used. There are throughout the world at present 365 of these installations and they are increasing at the rate of about one a week, the rest of the 1,550 are divided among lighthouses, naval and military stations and experimental stations, The first Marconi apparatus was simple to a degree, though requiring expert management of a high order. Such common fastenings as string and sealing-wax, such humble adjusters as files, knives, pliers or paper wads were used by the operators. Nevertheless communication was maintained, with few breaks, between fairly distant stations for considerable periods. Wireless telegraphists naturally insist on the superior reliability of their system to that of the line telegraph, and give illustrations from very different parts of the world. The Lodge-Muirhead installation, between Burma and the Andaman Islands, under the Indian Government Telegraph Department, which covers a range of 305 miles, was reported on in 1904 by the expert, Mr. M. G. Simpson, as "being as fully reliable as an ordinary land line of about 300 miles erected through forest." The stations were located roughly in tents or temporary buildings, offering little protection against tropical hurricanes and thunderstorms that freely visit that region.

The United States Army Signal Corps have a pair of stations in Alaska on a composite system, which worked for a year, 1903-04, uninterruptedly, transmitting all the telegraphic business of the district—Nome and the Seward Peninsula—averaging several thousand words daily. Not one error was recorded in the year though more than a million words passed over the 107 miles of the range. In the same period, the land wires to Nome suffered interruptions, aggregating more than forty days. Speed which at first was the stumbling block in wireless telegraphy, depends largely on the skill of the operator. For a long time the commercial value of rapid transmission was not realised. Five words a minute was the rule. But Mr. J. Erskine-Murray has shown that fifty to sixty words a minute can be recorded by using a Marconi receiver with a simple automatic transmitter. This experiment however, has not been repeated, the telephone being found the more convenient receiver. Wirless telegraphists claim then, that they are superior in reliability to the common or garden telegraph line, and in speed not inferior. There remains the objection that the new system makes its message known to all stations simultaneously, and cannot do otherwise. This, contends Dr. Erskine-Murray, is very unfair. You might as well condemn the human voice because it can be heard by a large audience as by a single friend. Secrecy is not certain in transmission by the old lines for they could be easily tapped at any given point. And there are advantages in wirless telegraphy if stations are moving or if the message is to be conveyed to many different places, such as press news or naval or military information. To obviate the "gossipy" tendency in the wireless system Professor Fessenden has invented a "secrecy sender" and an "interference preventer" which are skilful contrivances for varying by ever so little, the length of the waves sent out and throwing all instruments, except those to which they are adjusted, out of tune and consequently out of a knowledge of the secret to be transmitted. A demonstration of a similar invention was given near Beckenham some months ago. A message was sent from Elmer's End to Hythe, 52 miles distant, a message which Dover, only ten miles away, endeavoured without success to intercept. The electrical tuning of the sending and receiving circuits is the whole thing. There is no need whatsoever for confusion in the transmission of messages. They go direct whither they are sent and do not deflect elsewhere or get entangled in any other current coming or going. This may be marvellous, but it is certain, a scientific fact that has its every day commercial uses. Of wireless telegraphy we have by no means heard the last word.

PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANIES. THERE are certain provisions of the Companies Act. 1907, which come into operation in July of next year, which are of importance with respect to private limited Companies. The most important provisions of the Act deal with the issuing of perpetual debentures and the re-issuing of redeemed debentures. Next in importance is the portion relating to the "private" Company and the extent to which it will be exempt from duties which will fall upon the shoulders of the Companies registered under the Companies Acts. Heretofore all Companies which have abstained from offering its shares for public subscription have been considered "private" companies, but under the new Act a "private company" is defined as "a company which by its articles (a) restricts the right to transfer its shares, (b) limits the number of its members (exclusive of persons who are in the employment of the Company) to fifty, and (c) prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for any shares or debentures of the Company." The restriction of the right to transfer shares is a common enough provision in existing articles of what have hitherto been understood as "private" companies but the limitation of the number of members and the express prohibition to invite public subscription, although they may not introduce much real change, are not provisions usually inserted in articles of associations of such Companies. In order, therefore, to obtain the benefit of the provisions of the new Act for exemption to "private" companies in respect to certain duties imposed by that Act any company whose articles of association do not make the necessary provisions will require to have them amended by a special resolution. Far more important in its relation to these companies is a clause of exemption relating to certain annual duties. From July next the clause governing general Companies provides that every company shall include in its annual summary register to be filed with the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies "a statement made up to such date as may be specified in the statement, in the form of a balance-sheet, audited by the company's auditors, and containing a summary of its capital, its liabilities, and its assets, giving such particulars as will disclose the general nature of such liabilities and assets, and how the values of the fixed assets have been arrived at, but the balance-sheet need not include a statement of profit and loss." The advantage of the exemption from this clause is so great in many cases that it is certain that few private Companies will fail to have the necessary restrictions inserted in the Articles of Association. Finally a change is made which will obviate a certain amount of trouble. Usually when a "one man" company is formed the necessary seven signatures are obtained by impressing relations and even the solicitor's clerks That they have no interest whatever in the concern is clear and that their signatures are valueless is equally clear. In future, it is provided, that whenever in the Companies Acts a minimum of seven members is required only two members shall be required in the case of a private company. For the company promoter dealing with small concerns the advantages of the new Act are many : whether the advantages extend to the public is doubtful.

THE latest reports from the Azerbijan Border state that Turkish forces still hold positions within about two miles of lake Urmia.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Margaret May, younger daughter of the late John Alexander Bell, Police Magistrate of Dimbula and Dikaya, Ceylon, and of Mrs. Macdonell, Ootacamund—and Colonel R. F. Clothier, Indian Army, late Commandant, 27th Madras Infantry, and for seven years on the Staff in India and Burma.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA of Gwalior arrived in Bombay last Thursday evening, and returned to his capital by the Punjab Mail of last evening. We believe that His Highness' visit was for the purpose of meeting his friend His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir, who arrived in Bombay by yesterday's English Mail.

THE P. and O. Company's Mail steamer "Persia," which arrived in harbour yesterday from England brought about 400 passengers, among whom were :—Lady W. O. and Miss Clark, Hon. Mrs. H. W. Addington, Lady Deane, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kensington, and Mrs. and Miss Kensington, the Raja of Kamka, Kanwur Bhairum Singh, Kanwur Prith Ras Singh, Kanwur Ranjit Singh, and Kanwur Teorji Singh and H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner. His Highness landed at the Apollo Bunder, the landing pavilion was gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and a large number of His Highness' subjects living in Bombay was present to welcome the Mahrajah. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrrival of His Highness.

AN advertisement appears in the "Cologne Gazette," in which rich men or their sons are asked to furnish £35,000 to assist in establishing a National Liberal newspaper in a certain German state. The contributor is assured that he will be rewarded with title of baron.

A NEWSPAPER sold at the price of one farthing has just been established in East Dulwich. Its title is the "St. John's Express," and although it has reached only its second weekly number, it has already "a guaranteed circulation of 3,000 copies." The editor is the Rev. A. Eglington, the vicar of St. John the Evangelist, East Dulwich.

BILLS are to be introduced into the Dutch Parliament for the partial draining of the Zuyder Zee, and the introduction of measures for the avoidance of loss of life by shipwreck on the Dutch coast, says Reuter's Agency. This may refer to the danger attendant on making the Hook of Holland in a storm, as shown by the wreck of the Berlin last February.

MESSRS. ELLIS are about to issue a Pocket Edition of the Poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. It will contain all his Original Poems as edited by Mr. W. M. Rossetti for the "Collected Works," but now rearranged as far as possible in the order in which they were actually written, and with the restoration to its place in "The House of Life" of the sonnet formerly withdrawn. Prefixed will be a photogravure portrait of the Author, from a pencil drawing by himself at the age of 19.

A NOTORIOUS Juvenile stowaway was discovered in Cawnpore station on Thursday by a Ticket Examiner, under the seat of an intermediate carriage on the Up Punjab Mail. The youthful traveller is Shree Ram Mukerji of Calcutta, eleven years old, who is an inveterate wanderer whom neither relatives nor guardians can keep at home. At times he is seen in the coal district of the East Indian Railway, then on the old loop on the Bengal North-Western line, the Oudh and Rohilkhand, and as far afield as the East Coast Railway. His *modus operandi* is to get under a carriage seat at large ticket checking stations. He roams about there because he likes it. He was handed over to the Police to be dealt with as the Magistrate directs or sent back to his relatives.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

(BY A FREE LANCE.)

INDIAN CONSERVATISM. IT always strikes me as strange that India should be as extraordinarily conservative. It is not only Indians, but also Europeans, who deserve the description. Indians are certainly conservative. I do not quite know how many years it is since the foot of the invader set foot in this country, but it is certainly a very long time. Yet the great mass of population in India remains almost unaltered. Then there are vakils, and those in Government service. There are also railways and roads. The former the Indian rejoices in, but the latter he has but little use for. The great mass of the people are still sowing and reaping, getting into debt and borrowing, being born, marrying and dying, just as they did before we came. Occasionally they knock up against the Civil Procedure or Penal Codes and suffer. The thing comes to them as a surprise, but it makes no difference. Their standards of morality are not the standards of either of those legislative enactments. The liberty and rights bestowed upon them they have not asked for and are slow to appreciate. Judged by modern rates of progress, nine-tenths of the population of this great country hardly stand ten years ahead of when they were before British rule. The other tenth has no doubt made great leaps and bounds. It has entered the Civil Service, covenanted and uncovenanted, it has been called to the Bar, it has built mills and factories, it has opened up trade with the civilized nations of the world. Each one of these things it owes to England, especially its admission to European commerce, which was entirely made through the introduction and upon the guarantee of England, a merchant whose name stands for probity and soundness upon the world's commercial exchange. And now this educated and civilized birth, who have made their fortunes or competencies through British intervention, supply the grumblers, whose watchword is Swadeshi and to hell with the intruder. If Swadeshi means an honest and patriotic desire to develop the possibilities and resources of India, then it is altogether a praiseworthy thing. But if it means boycott of England, to whom India owes practically everything, then it is as ungrateful as it is foolish and opposed to every principle of political economy. When the history of the last two centuries is written, which scale will outweigh—that which contains all the benefits English rule has brought to this very unhomogeneous Empire, or all that this unhomogeneous Empire has paid for the same? Surely the former ; and yet the cry even of the educated is Swadeshi, and that too not in its highest sense.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN. But it is not so much my idea to draw attention to the conservativeness of the Indian as to that of the Anglo-Indian. The latter doesn't like change at all and he does not admit its existence till long after it has taken place. He shows himself a conservative in small matters as well as big. In small matters, for instance, he makes no attempt to free himself from "Mulligatawny" soup at Sunday tiffin, whisky and soda at all times, and those woful abominations—Indian cheroots. To take one example in bigger matters : he is absolutely glued to the monthly payment system. This system is the principal cause of the impoverished condition of Europeans in this land of promise and no fulfilment. Club bills, cards bills, all bills are allowed to run on for the month. If you suggest cash payment to the Anglo-Indian he poopoohs you —"May dear boy, nobody carries money in India." This is very true, but why those people who have no difficulty in carrying money about with them at home find it so difficult and inconvenient to do so out here, where the currency is so much more varied, passes my understanding. But it hasn't been done, dear boy, and so we can't do it. Anglo-Indian India is most intensely conventional, especially in the big towns. The ways to social success are so very clear and also so very easy and yet they are very inexorable. You must call on Lady Sanders and Mrs. Whatsername if you wish to be one of "us." It isn't much to ask and it isn't any real test of merit, but it is essential. That most charming class of people—the Bohemians—are altogether out of place in this country. They are terrible people, not to be known, not to be helped in business or in play, and if possible to be damned. One of the very weakest points in Anglo-Indian life is that the social side is allowed to affect so largely the business and professional side. The great secret of success in India is to be uninteresting and correct. If you happen to be amusing, you are spoken of as frivolous and unreliable. If you are "bon comerade," it is said that you are neglecting your work. This last remark is generally made by those who have never bestowed any work upon you and therefore, of course, are fully qualified to speak. There is no doubt it is extremely hard for a dog to shake off its bad name in this very conventional land.

MUD SPORTS. Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Henderson Grey, I have had the privilege of seeing proof of the programme for the Annual Mud Sports (perhaps it is Mounted Sports), which begin next Wednesday. Before reverting to their features, it is but right to say a word or two with regard to the weekly Mud Sports, the last of which took place on Wednesday. The very inclement monsoon interfered with many of these, but since its close there have been several very enjoyable meetings. No very striking new blood has shown itself, and one or two well known faces are unfortunately missing. That has not, however, prevented the Mud Sports being an unqualified success. The share taken by the fair sex is larger than ever and the sharers even more attractive. But the main credit for the many enjoyable afternoons we have had belongs almost entirely to Mr. Henderson Grey. He is the man who turns the wheel, and he turns it right well. It is indeed a labour of love for him, and a Mud Sports without Mr. Grey would be the Municipal Council without Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. (This is better than the usual remark about Hamlet and the Prince.) Mr. Grey would be the first to say that his task would be impossible without the assistance of many valuable lieutenants, of whom I may mention three—Captain Rundle, Messrs. Webb and Dunlop. The assistance rendered by these gentlemen has been invaluable and has, I know, been very much appreciated. The coming annual meeting promises to be more than usually interesting. The entries are very good, especially those in which there is ladies' nomination. Captain Lucas of the Body-Guard and Mr. Griffiths of the 26th Cavalry have both very sportingly entered for a large number of events, and I venture to think they will not go away empty handed. We shall also have the pleasure of seeing Mr. T. L. Roberts' Poona prize winner Chorter jump. Mr. Henderson Grey has asked me to remind all competitors that events begin punctually at 4 o'clock and that there will be positively no delay. The hour may seem a little early, but the Marine Lines side of the ground will be quite in shade. It is not easy to imagine a more pleasant way of spending a couple of hours in the afternoon, and I advise everyone to come. The outside of the programme has been most tastefully designed by Mr. Cecil Burns. I can only conclude my remarks on the Sports by saying that we shall all miss Mr. Palmer very much.

THE SEASON. After a fortnight of intolerable weather we have to-day been happily released and it would almost seem as if the cold weather had set in. Of course it is too early to hope for that, and yet Wednesday was altogether different from what it was a week ago. Then there was sultry stuffiness and impending Elephantas which never developed into anything. Now there isn't a sign of rain or storm in the sky. I fear it all portends a famine in the greater part of India. Indeed, during the last twelve years the normal state of a large portion of India has been one of famine. A famine year is a bad year for everybody, but Government officials who have to go on famine relief works feel it most. We have had a boom during the last two and a half years, but the pendulum has swung back. However, famine or no famine, everything goes on much the same. On Wednesday the first troopship arrived. I always think there is something pathetic in the arrival of a troopship. It is not infrequently full of chokra subalterns. You can see them on the Yacht Club lawn or in the hall of the Taj the same day. They are simply full of beans. They have a mistaken notion that India belongs to England and that they have come out to take a very special share in helping her to keep it. They have fond ideas of polo, flirting, shikar galore. They wear the latest things in collars and clothes, especially collars. They imagine their arrival to be an event of no mean importance. But they haven't the foggiest notion of a hot weather on the plains. They don't know what a terrors liverish and hard-up C. O. can be. They don't appreciate that their 200 odd rupees a month is barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. They have not heard of that strange being with curly locks, gold ear-rings and a dirty dhotur who is to be their banker. The name Marwarri is unknown to them, and my best prayer for all the youths who land in this country in this year of grace is that it may remain a name only. A few have succeeded in accomplishing this. They are the ones to be envied and copied.

TEMPTATIONS. The worst of India for a youth is that it gives him such tremendous chances of living beyond his income. It is difficult, if not impossible, for the ordinary subaltern to live within his income. But Anglo-Indian society certainly does not help him to do so. It makes him a member of the clubs where he meets men with ten times his income on terms of equality. It invites him to dinner and dines with him at his mess. It expects him to be dressed in a fashion beyond his means. He must, of course, keep a pony. There will be lots of leave which he must spend at expensive hill stations. There is a race meeting every week at which he can seek and fail to find a ready road to fortune. It never expects him to pay for anything when he gets it—a month or two later will do. I offer my hearty welcome and good wishes to all this year's new-comers, also I offer them some advise as one who knows. Don't get into debt ; you had much better never have been born. Don't have typhoid fever if you can help it. Don't think you are superior to other people ; it is surprising how this country will help you to find your level. Don't fall desperately in love with a married woman ten years your senior ; it is such an appalling waste of time. Always remember that you are an Englishman and that England conquered this country, which has made marvellous strides since. This will make you courteous and kindly to the natives of this country. Don't forget that Simla is the centre of all things, but get there as quickly as possible and let it be known that you have arrived. Best of luck to you all, my young friends, and let me assure you India is by no means a bad place if you keep a hold on the purse-strings.

MOTOR NOTES FROM EUROPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

I AM always glad to be able to inform my readers in the Far East of the success attending the efforts of home manufacturers, for I recognise that it is only by the proved satisfaction made apparent by purchasers that the motor industry will go forward by leaps and bounds. An American Consul-General has bitterly complained of the methods adopted by his countrymen. Usually the land of "Stars and Stripes" is first in the field—generally making it a point to supply a cheap and small power car. In some instances a large but fleeting business has been established, which subsequently, however, the American has found it exceedingly difficult to hold, especially when British goods have been introduced. Australia a few years since was more or less traversed by a cheap American made car, but our competitors across the "Lusitania Pool" have discovered a powerful antagonist in the British-made car, and to-day more cars of home make are to be seen in the wilds of Australia and the large industrial centres than was the case at the commencement of the motor car boom.

The American Consul's complaint, however, is really more serious than on the surface seems apparent. He unflinchingly states that the failure of the American manufacturer to supply goods in time is a subject of frequent complaint, and of this the British manufacturer is taking advantage and rapidly supplanting the American competitor whenever prompt delivery is required. He found after full investigation that orders for motor boats, pumps, etc., etc., given to American manufacturers had not been executed sometimes for periods varying from four to eighteen months, and in several cases this don't-care-sort of treatment had happened when customers had cabled the order out and earnestly requested immediate delivery.

In a number of such cases British houses have been appealed to, and the goods have been delivered and paid for by the consumer long before the house of Uncle Sam and Co. had thought of executing the original order. Prospective purchasers will not fail to observe the value of this exceptional and unbiassed testimony, and only recently a striking incident of quick despatch on the part of a well known British house came under my direct observation. An order from the Far East was received by Argylls Motors and within forty-eight hours the car had been thoroughly overhauled, tested, accomplished the usual 100 miles spin and was actually on board the liner at the docks ready for the journey out. This prompt attention and quick despatch is making a good name for John Bull and Co. Brooklands autodrome will see at any rate another race meeting this year, further races having been arranged for the middle of next month. The executive are to be congratulated upon the enthusiasm they are displaying, and having found a basis on which to formulate the races in order to produce exciting finishes, I see no reason now why the autodrome should not become an established institution of the motor world.

Talking of motor racing, a letter from the pen of that well known and highly respected sporting motorist, Mr. Charles Jarrott, appears in the columns of the technical press, raising an interesting point on the vexed question of professional drivers taking part in club or purely amateur contests. As Mr. Jarrott points out, some firms endeavour to snatch the laurels of victory at these local sports in order to gain cheap publicity. They are nothing more than "professional pot-hunters," who, if the present rules and conditions governing the sports arranged by local associations are not stringently altered, will do much to kill the interest of the purely touring motorist in such events.

The question has narrowed down to a very excellent discussion on the subject of the best sport for the touring motorist who has neither the inclination, the time nor the means to make motoring a business, and opinion has been freely expressed in the columns of the home press that the Argyll competition is really of more interest to the ordinary motorist than many of the hill climbing contests and ordinary track racing at present in vogue. There is increasing interest in the Argyll competition as is evinced by the entries for the August competition, the result of which has just been published by the adjudicators. The prize—a solid silver coffee service offered by Argylls Motors, Limited, for the best performance on an Argyll car during August month, was awarded to Mr. J. Schofield, of Dean House, Uxbridge Road, Ealing, for an exceedingly meritorious performance. With four friends upon a 10-12 H.P. he covered 2,000 miles in fourteen days in a remarkably hilly country and with the car very much overloaded with passengers and luggage. The car has travelled over 30,000 miles since purchased in 1904, has a large limousine body, and weighs when stripped about 21 cwt. It is not the mileage covered which calls for special comment, but the fact of the consistent running of the car for fourteen consecutive days. Going through Winchester, Southampton, and Poole to Lulworth Cove, thence back to Poole for the night, the party next day returned to Southampton through Wimborne and Salisbury. Shipping the car at Southampton, the next morning found Mr. Schofield's party en route for Havre. Many tours were made around the neighbourhood of Paris and the berth of France before returning to Southamton and splendid runs through the hilly south western districts of England During the whole of the journey not a spanner or a tool of any description was used on the car except for tyres, which proved a source of trouble. The villainous surface of the French roads out of Paris is well known and the hilly districts after Rouen and again in Devonshire, where they are frequently one in 7, speaks volumes for the meritorious performance which makes Mr. Schofield the winner of the handsome trophy offered by Argylls Motors. Petrol consumption works out at 19 miles to the gallon. For the September competition a solid oak canteen is the prize offered, and in addition to this a solid silver fruit and flower table centre is open for competition for the best performance achieved by any car purchased during the three months of competition.

P.

A BEGGAR. Georges Fantin, aged seventy-two arrested in Paris and questioned as to the causes which drove him to this mode of earning a living, replied : "I am a philanthropist, and I give shelter in my house, winter and summer, to poor wretches who have no other home. Of course, I never demand payment, and am therefore obliged to resort to begging in order to provide for my personal wants."

THE CHURCH IN WALES.

NONCONFORMIST DEMONSTRATION.

Demand for Disestablishment.

A CRY FOR THE ELECTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The Welsh Nonconformist Convention, summoned by the recent Manifesto, met at Cardiff.

Two thousand delegates from all the Nonconformist bodies of Wales were present, and unanimously passed a series of emphatic resolutions impressing upon the Government the intensity of Welsh feeling. Strong speeches were delivered.

Mr. Lloyd George rising, as he said, to face the music, denied that the Government had ignored Welsh wishes. He did not blame them for pressing their claims to disestablishment, but said that real progress was impossible until they had dealt with the problem of the House of Lords.

He appealed to the Convention to trust the Government, and to recognize its difficulties. In the event of a dissolution disestablishment would be placed in the forefront.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech was received with prolonged cheers and a remarkable demonstration occurred.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

Great Struggle Probable.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVELY INTERESTED.

DIRECTORS DISREGARD WARNINGS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

Mr. Lloyd George, in an interview, said that the Government was fully alive to the gravity of the railway crisis. He was in constant communication with Sir H. Campbell Bannerman.

Questioned with reference to action under the Conciliation Act, he said:—"The Board of Trade will exhaust every power it possesses to prevent a strike."

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

The prospects of a settlement of the railway dispute are distinctly less favourable. The various Boards of Directors are said to be unwilling to concede a small point at issue in spite of warnings and the criticisms of a unanimous Press.

Meanwhile various Labour organisations are rallying to support the men and, unless the Companies give way, there is every prospect of a struggle of the first magnitude when winter comes in.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Spanish Attitude towards France.

TRIBESMEN AGAIN DEFEATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

A telegram from Tangier states that a French punitive force has blown up with melinite and destroyed several villages to the West of Ujda, and that the tribesmen lost heavily.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

The situation in Morocco is being complicated by the increasingly hostile attitude of Spanish opinion towards France. The Press in Madrid demands that Spain shall withdraw altogether from the arrangement.

The Spanish resentment is apparently due to the fact that the French have taken the lead from the first and are displaying perpetual activity while the Spanish forces remain almost completely supine.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Immigration Bill.

LORD AMPTHILL INDIGNANT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

Lord Ampthill presided at a meeting of the Transvaal British Indian Committee. Indignation was expressed at the Immigration Restriction Bill, which is now under the consideration of the Imperial Government, especially regarding the deportation Clause.

The meeting resolved to make an urgent appeal to the Imperial Government.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The East India Association has also passed a resolution sympathising with Indians in the Transvaal and appealing to the Imperial Government.

THE "LUSITANIA'S" MAIDEN VOYAGE.

World's Record Established.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The "Lusitania" has arrived at Sandyhook after a passage of one hundred and sixteen hours. She averaged twenty-four knots an hour as against the "Deutschland's" twenty-three and a half knots. This constitutes a world's record.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

Slight Improvement.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The Emperor Francis Joseph shows a slight improvement though a higher temperature and cough continue. He attends to business as usual.

THE COTTON CONVENTION IN AMERICA.

Square Bales Proposed.

ALL READY COTTON TO BE NOTIFIED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 11.

The Cotton Convention at Atlanta has adopted a proposal favouring the adoption of a square bale instead of a round bale.

The Convention has also taken action to prevent slipshod baling whereby Spinners will be saved five millions sterling annually.

The Conference of the Farmers Union at Atlanta and Mr. McAlister of Manchester has arranged that the Central Office of the former will notify its European Agency of all cotton ready for sale while Mr. McAlister guarantees that all cotton offered will be bought. But he explained that all cotton offered must conform with the grades sold and that the baling and compressing must be in accordance with the terms adopted by the Conference. This was agreed to.

SERIOUS FIRE AT SUKKUR.

Manager Fatally Burnt and Many Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 11.

The Railway Co-operative Stores at Sukkur were destroyed by fire last night. A few persons who assisted in getting the fire under were injured and Mr. Marquis, who was in charge of the stores, is reported to have succumbed to his injuries.

LATER.

Further particulars to hand regarding the fire at Sukkur state that the fire occurred in the Cooperative Stores Godown resulting in the death of the Manager Mr. Marquis, and that the Head Accountant and three Assistants are in a precarious condition. The cause of the fire is due to tapping a cask of rum. Some spirit flowed near a lamp and caught fire causing the barrel to explode. The damage to stock and building is estimated at Rs. 900. Much sympathy is felt for the wife and two children of the deceased who was a very popular member of the Sukkur community.

REVISION OF PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 11

The revised Provincial Contract for the United Provinces has been practically settled and orders are likely to be issued in about a week's time.

The revision of the Madras Contract is still under consideration, the point of disensson being the substitution of a large share of the growing revenue in favour of the Provincial Government for the fixed subsidies now received from the Imperial Government.

GOODS TRAIN DERAILED.

Mails Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

On Wednesday night a goods train was derailed near Kaloo Khali station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway causing a serious block of traffic. The Goalundo Mail and Mixed trains which arrived at Sealdah station were nearly twelve hours behind time.

SUGGESTED CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 11.

With reference to the proposal for the appointment of a new Currency Commission the Karachi Chamber of Commerce supports the suggestion made by the Bengal Chamber. That however does not affect the unlikelihood of any fresh Commission being appointed for India at present.

BLAZE AT A FIREWORKS FACTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

Yesterday morning a fireworks manufactory situated in a two storeyed building with a corrugated iron roof in Gas Street took fire. During the progress bombs and large quantities of fireworks material kept up a succession of explosions causing consternation among the residents of the locality. The manufactory with all the explosives therein was completely destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown. The fire-brigade who were present succeeding in preventing the fire from spreading.

TRAMWAY MEN ATTACK RAILWAY MEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

At Sealdah Station on Wednesday two European employes of the Eastern Bengal State Railway named Isaacson, a shunter, and his brothers who is Loco Foreman, Kanchrapara Station, were attacked by a gang of tramcar drivers and conductors, about fifteen in number. The drivers say one of the Isaacsons snatched a watch belonging to a driver, but this is flatly denied. The assaulted men were rescued in time by two European Railway policemen.

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS AND LOOTING.

Present Enquiry Condemned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

Twenty-four Squares in Calcutta have been proclaimed as places where public meetings cannot be held. A meeting was, however, held last evening at Kalighat at which Leakat Hussein and Lofi Mohan Ghosal were speakers. The Police were stoned and freely abused, but no arrests were made.

LATER.

Both the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* condemn the enquiry held into the conduct of the police during the riots by the President's Commissioner as useless, having been hurried through with undue haste and suggest that it should be reopened.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROGRAMME.

THE following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's journey from Mahableshwar to Bombay :—

October 16th, Wednesday—Leave Mahableshwar (S.T.) at 2 p.m. by motor; arrive Poona (S.T.) at 7 p.m., arrival private. Halt at Club of Western India. Leave Poona (S.T.) at 11-30 p.m., departure private.

October 17th, Thursday—Arrive Victoria Terminus (S.T.) at 6-15 a.m., arrival private. Stay at Government House, Malabar Point.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Major W. P. Barnerman, Military Secretary, Captain J. G. Greig, Offg. Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, Captain D. A. Talbot, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain L. J. Comyn, Extra Aide-de-Camp.

PREVENTING SEDITIOUS MEETINGS.

NEW BILL PROPOSED.

Comprehensive Regulations.

EARLY INTRODUCTION IN THE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11.

The following appears in the *Gazette of India*:—

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor-General of India for making laws and regulations, reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 23 of the Government of India, Legislative Department.

The Governor-General has been pleased, under rule 23 of the rules for the conduct of the Legislative business of the Council of the Governor-General to order the publication of the following Bill together with the statement of objects and reasons which accompanies it in the *Gazette of India* in English and the Bill and statement of objects and reasons are accordingly hereby published for general information.

It is proposed to introduce the Bill at a meeting of the Governor-General for the purpose of making laws and regulations to be held on Friday the 18th October, 1907 :—

No. 4 of 1907—A bill to make better provision for the prevention of meetings likely to promote sedition or to cause a disturbance of public tranquillity.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the prevention of meetings likely to promote sedition or to cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1.—(1) This Act may be called The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907 :—(2) It extends to the whole of British India but shall only have operation in such Provinces as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time notify in the *Gazette of India*.

(2). The Local Government may by notification in the local Official Gazette declare the whole or any part of a Province in which this act is for the time being in operation to be a proclaimed area.

(3).—(1). In this Act the expression "public meeting" means a meeting which is open to the public or any class or portion of the public and at which any subject likely to cause a disturbance or ill-feeling or any political subject is discussed by one or more of those present or any writing or printed matter relating to any such subject is exhibited or distributed. (2) A meeting may be a public meeting notwithstanding that it is held in a private place and notwithstanding that admission thereto may have been restricted by ticket or otherwise. (3) A meeting of more than twenty persons shall be presumed to be a public meeting within the meaning of the Act until the contrary is proved.

(4)—(1). No public meeting shall be held in any proclaimed area, (*a*) unless written notice of the intention to hold such meeting and of the time and place of such meeting has been given to the District Superintendent of Police or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, at least seven days previously or (*b*) Unless permission to hold such meeting has been obtained in writing from the District Superintendent of Police or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be.

(2). Any Officer of Police not below the rank of an Inspector may, by order in writing, depute one or more police officers or other persons to attend any such meeting for the purpose of causing a report to be taken of the proceedings.

(5).—The District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, may, at any time, by an order in writing, of which public notice shall forthwith be given, prohibit any meeting in a proclaimed area if, in his opinion, such meeting is likely to promote sedition or disaffection or to cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity.

PENALITIES INCURRED.

(6)—(1) Any person concerned in the promotion or conduct of a public meeting in respect of which neither has notice been given nor permission obtained, as required by section (4) sub-section (1), shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with a fine or with both. (2) Any meeting which has been prohibited under Section 5 shall be deemed to be an unlawful assembly within the meaning of Chapter 8 of the Indian Penal Code and of Chapter 9 of the C[illegible] Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(7)—Whoever, in a public place or a place of public resort in a proclaimed area, without the permission in writing of the Magistrate of the District or of the Commissioner of Police as the case may be, previously obtained, delivers any lecture, address, or speech on any subject likely to cause a disturbance or ill-feeling or on any political subject or exhibits or distributes any writing or printed matter relating to any such subject to persons then present, may be arrested without a warrant and shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

(8).—(1) The regulation of Meetings Ordinance of 1907 is hereby superseded. (2).—Any notification made under Section 1 subsection (2) of the said Ordinance shall continue in force and be deemed to have been issued under Section 2 of this Act. (3).—Nothing contained in this Act shall affect the previous operation of the said Ordinance or anything duly done or suffered thereunder or any obligation or liability incurred under the said Ordinance or any punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against the said Ordinance or any investigation, or legal proceeding in respect of any such obligation liability or punishment as aforesaid and any such investigation or legal proceeding may be imposed as if the said Ordinance had not been superseded or had not expired.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The following is the Statement of Objects and Reasons :—

By reason of the prevalence in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Assam of public meetings which promoted sedition and led to disturbances of the public tranquillity the Governor-General was constrained in the interests of law and order to make and promulgate under Section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, Ordinance No. 1 of 1907 with the object of regulating the holding of meetings in those provinces. The period during which that Ordinance has the force of law will expire on the 10th November. The occurrences of the last six months have convinced the Government of India that it is necessary for the preservation of the public peace and for the production of the law-abiding members of the community to incorporate in the general law an effective measure for the prevention of seditious meeting and to take power to bring its provisions into operation in any part of India as occasion may require the Bill, now published, has been prepared for this purpose.

The main points about the Seditious Meetings Bill which is to be introduced at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Simla are that in extending and making permanent the Seditious Meetings Ordinance which expires on the 10th proximo, are.—(1) definitely defines, a "public meeting," and (2) provides for the summary arrest without any warrant of any one who transgresses either in the matter of making an improper speech at an unauthorised meeting or of distributing in any public place seditious matter whether written or printed. This latter provision should facilitate the preventing of the dissemination of undesirable circulars in Cantonments and also help towards the discouragement of such unseemly occurrences as have lately, taken place in Calcutta since after what has recently happened it is reasonable to expect that one of the proclaimed areas under the measure will be the Presidency Division in Bengal. No measure can be introduced in the Viceroy's Legislative Council without the previous sanction of the Secretory of State, so the policy which the Bill inaugurates must have received the approval of Mr. Morley. It is understood that the Bill will only be introduced next Friday and that it will be passed at some subsequent meeting prior to the 10th November.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 11.

The *Empire* understands from enquiries among Nationalists in Calcutta that yesterday's proclamation under the Meetings Ordinance has produced no sensation. Meeting will be held and arrangements, have been made to deliver lectures in Budge Budge and elsewhere during the Puja holidays. The new Order will not have an effect of putting a stop to meeting during the Pujas. The Green Park is open to the public and several of the wealthier members of the community, whose houses have large compounds attached have, offered their grounds for purposes of meeting.

INDIAN FACTORY COMMISSION.

Assembles in Bombay in November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11.

The following Resolution of the Government of India is published :—

"In a Resolution in this Department, dated 17th December, 1906, it was announced that the Government of India acting on a suggestion made by the Secretary of State for India, had decided to appoint a Committee to enquire into the conditions of factory labour in textile factories in India. It was stated that the Committee's enquiries would be of a preliminary character only and a promise was given that should their report establish the existence of abuses which required to be remedied, a representative Commission would be appointed to examine the whole subject comprehensively before any radical changes were made in the existing Factory Law.

"The Report of Sir Hamilton Freer Smith's Committee was published in the "Gazette of India" on the 1st June last. The Committee was of opinion that several alterations in the paesent law were necessary.

"The Secretary of State has now agreed to the appointment of a Commission to investigate in respect of all factories in India the questions referred to Sir Hamilton Freer Smiths' Committee and the various suggestions and recommendations which that Committee has made."

The already published names of the members of the Commission and its Secretaryare then given and the Resolution concludes :—

"The Commission will assemble at Bombay on the 1st November. They will remain on tour until about the 15th April and the Government of India hope that the inquiry may be completed and the report submitted by about the end of May.."

VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Business for Next Friday's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11.

The business at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will include (in addition to the Seditious Meetings Bill) the passing of the Local Authorities Loans Bill and the introduction of a small and technical measure to amend the Legal Practitioners Act in connection with the regulation of fees of pleaders in the Punjab and other Chief Courts.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11.

Steam pilot vessel "Fraser" left Calcutta for the Sandheads on the 9th instant and reported her arrival at that station yesterday. Wireless communication with the Sandheads has therefore been reopened.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. C. Gibbs to be Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Viceroy, *vice* Captain Bulkeley vacated.

Major H. de V. Harvest has been granted fourteen months; furlough.

Indian Army promotions—Lieutenant Colonel Bremner to be Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant A. de C. Rennick to be Captain.

India Medical Service—Majors A. E. Roberts, D. M. Davidson F. P. Maynard, J. C. Lamont, A. H. Nott, A. Coleman, W. W. White, D. T. Lane, R. MacWatt, W. H. E. Woodwright, J. L. T. Jones, W. J. Buchanan, J. R. Close, W. E. Jennings, F. J. Dewes, P. C. H. Strickland and T. W. Stewart are gazetted Lieutenant Colonels.

The following are permitted to retire—Lieutenant Colonels G. F Rowcroft, J. F. Wilson and Senior Assistant Surgeon G. T. Carroll.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Major Burn, of the Survey of India from leave, is posted to Headquarters, Calcutta.

Mr. T. W. Babonau, Extra Assistant Survey Superintendent, is recalled from leave to take up cooly recruiting at Hazaribagh.

The Superintendent of Provincial Surveys, Bengal, has been placed under the professional control of the Surveyer General.

No. 1 Survey Party leaves Mussoorie this month for work in Central Provinces and Central India and winters next year at Poona.

No. 2 Party assembles at Dhamangaon, Berar, on 23rd instant.

No. 17 Party proceeds in the beginning of November for work in Khandesh, Rajpur and Barwani.

Cantonment Survey Party No. 3 is being disbanded, the remainder of the Survey of Secunderabad and Bolaram being made over to No. 2 Section under Mr. Pocock, and Mr. Little taking charge of No. 1 Section which is surveying the Cantonments in Lucknow Division. The Survey of Delhi, Muttra, Lansdowne, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur Cantonments has now been completed and that of Nainital, Almora, Benares, Dinapore, Jubbalpore and Mhow is in progress.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Jacob, Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is permitted to retire from the 16th inst.

Mr. Johns, Engineer-in-Chief, to officiate as Manager till further orders and Mr. C. S. Rennick to act for Mr. Johns.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain De V. Condon, I.M.S., is posted as Agency Surgeon, Mewar.

Major P. T. A. Spence has thirteen months' leave from the 1st instant.

Major T. W. Haig is posted for special duty under the Foreign Department with effect from the 7th instant.

Captain H. M. W. Souter becomes Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry vice Captain Fagan reverting to employment under the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain A. D. Strong succeeds Captain Souter as Assistant Inspecting Officer.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 11.

By far the best game of the Harris Football Tournament was played this evening when the Royal Scots met the East Lanes. Both the teams held a blank sheet to the end, even after the extra ten minutes. But both were within an ace of scoring over and over again.

THE Florio and Rubatino S. N. Company's s. s. "Lenanzy" left Hongkong for Singapore on the 11th instant.

THE Amir arrived at Mazar-i-Sharif on the 26th ultimo and was to stay there about a fortnight.

MR. J. B. WOOD from leave early in December will become Political Agent at Baghelkhand relieving Major Cubitt who proceeds on long leave.

COUNCILLOR J. H. Lupton, Accrington, has forwarded £500 for the endowment of a cot at the local cottage hospital, to perpetuate the memory of his only son, who died five years ago, "in the earnest hope that parents in the district may be saved from a similar sorrow by the help of the endowment."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS OCTOBER 11. Gordon, Major, R. F. A., from leave, from England.
Boileau, Capt. R. E., from leave, from England.
Pedder, Lt.-Col. 15th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Holloway, Lt.-Col. 64th Pioneers, from leave, from England.
Chapman, Capt., Manchester Regt. from leave, from England.
Sinclair, Lt. R. H. A., from leave, from England.
Stoker, Lt.-Col. R. F. A., from leave, from England.
Hamilton, Capt. R. Scots, from leave, from England.
Allardyce, Capt. R. F. A., from leave, from England.
Neille, Capt. R. Scots, from leave, from England.
Corhill, Capt., The Guides, from leave, from England.
Dyke, Capt. 21st Cavalry from leave, from England.
Maitland, Lt., 14th Jat Lancers, from leave, from England.
Murray, Lt., 12th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Argyle, Lt. A. V. Corps, from leave, from England.
Grant, Lt. 25th Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Collingridge, Lt., 9th Gurkhas, from leave, from England.
Osburn, Capt. R. A. M. C., from leave, from England.
Powell, Captain R. A. M. C., from leave, from England.
Leake, Col. A. M. S., from leave, from England.
Strong, Lt. 11th Rajputs from leave, from England.
Street, Capt. R. F. A. from leave, from England.
Henry, Major Genl. from leave, from England.
Turner, Major 2nd Lancers, from leave from England.
Osborn, Capt, R. Sussex, from leave from England.
Scott, Lt. 37th Lancers, from leave from England.
Tagart, Major, 15th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Hodgson, Major, from leave from England.
Davis, Lt. 8th Rajputs, from leave, from England.
Swiney, Major, R. E., from leave from England.
Holland, Major, 34th Sikhs Pioneers, from leave, from England.
Ford, Lt. R. G. A., from leave, from England.
Pollock, Lt. Oxford L. I. from leave, from England.
Vickers, Lt. 48th Pioneers, from leave, from England.
Gale, Lt. 5th Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Manley, Major, R. F. A., from leave, from England.
Day, Lt. R. F. A. from leave, from England.
Tod, Lt. Rifle Brigade, from leave, from England.
Pollok, Lt. 15th Hussars from leave from England.
Angelo, Col. I. A. from leave, from England.
Mausel, Col. Durham L. I., from leave, from England.
Money, Col. A. A. G., from leave, from England.
Bate, Lt. R. F. A., from leave from England.
Nightingale, Capt. 1-5 G. Rifles, from leave from England.
Nicoll, Lt. F. Force, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES OCTOBER 11. Mausel, Col. 1st Durham L. I., from on duty to Lucknow.
Angelo, Col. I. A., from leave to Cawnpore.
Pollok, Lt. 15th Hussars, to rejoin Regt. to Muttra.
Tod, Lt.-Brigade, to rejoin to Shahjahanpore.
Pollock Lt. Oxford L. I., from leave to Lucknow.
Ford, Lt. R. G. A., to join to Calcutta.
Hodgson, Major, from leave to Muttra.
Scott. Lt. 37th Lancers, from leave to Nowshera.
Turner, Major, 2nd Lancers from leave to Fyzabad.
Paterson, Lt., 19th Lancers, from leave to Peshawar.
Street, Capt. R. F. A. to Lahore.
Grant, Lt., 25th Cavalry from leave to Lahore.
Collingridge, Lt., 9th Gurkhas on duty, to D. Dun.
Stokes, Lt.-Col., R. F. A. to rejoin to Secunderabad.
Barker, Lt. York Regt. on duty to Maymyo.
Bond, Lt. R. A. M. C., on duty to Poona.
Bryce, Capt., 76th Punj. from leave to Secunderabad.
Holloway, Lt.-Col., 64th Pioneers off leave to Belgaum.
Boileau, Capt. R. E. off leave to Kirkee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 11.

The following Royal Artillery transfers are ordered :—

Captain Hall, No. 61 Company R. G. A., to the Home Establishment.

Captain Dubbyn, No. 63 Company R. G. A., to No. 61 Company R. G. A. at Aden.

Lieutenant K. F. Freeland, No. 18 Company R. G. A., to No. 61 Company R. G. A. at Aden.

Lieutenant N. M. Jenkins, No. 5 Company R.G.A., to No. 85 Company R. G. A at Karachi.

Lieutenant C. D. Hawson, No. 5 Company R.G.A., to No. 77 Company R. G. A. at Bombay.

Major Erck, 63rd Infantry, is appointed Commandant of the 83rd Infantry.

Major Young, 2nd-in-Command 69th Punjabis, is transferred to the 63rd Infantry in the same capacity.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captain Meynell, Suffolk Regiment, and Captain Lyon, Indian Army.

Lieutenant Mackenzie, 97th Infantry, is transferred to the 20th Horse.

The following officers from the unattached list are appointed to the Indian Army and are posted as stated :—

2nd Lieutenant G. H. Cook to the 101st Grenadiers.

2nd Lieutenant E. Corse-Scott to the 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas.

Lieutenant Gaisford to the 58th Rifles.

2nd Lieutenant W. Young to the 67th Punjabis.

2nd Lieutenant C. Erskine to the Corps of Guides.

2nd Lieutenant H. O'Neill to the 127th Infantry.

2nd Lieutenant W. Miller to the 74th Punjabis.

2nd Lieutenant C. Leslie-Smith to the 22nd Punjabis.

CHARGE OF ALLEGED MURDER.

Mr. Sterling Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 11.

This morning Mr. Mant, the District Magistrate, Lahore, committed Mr. E. L. Sterling (charged with causing the death of his Hindu bearer) for trial by the Sessions Judge. The alleged offence of culpable homicide without or intention to cause death is non-bailable. An application was however made to the Chief Court to grant bail as a special case. Sir William Clarke, Chief Judge, reserved his decision thereon until to-morrow.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Alleged Serious Defalcations.

Serious defalcations have been discovered in the accounts of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, and the amount involved is said to be considerable. On checking the accounts the Government auditors discovered that various sums were unaccounted for.

A warrant has been issued for a person's arrest, but he has disappeared, and so far the police have been unable to discover his movements.

THE Prime Minister is usually approached at political meetings on behalf of the Press as to the length of time he is going to speak. "How long do you expect to speak?" a journalist asked him one night. "Expect is hardly the word," replied Sir Henry; "but I fear about an hour."

AN intersting relic of the Boer war, the cleaning rod of the Boer "Long Tom" gun at Ladysmith, has been presented to the Royal United Service Institution by Captain Theo. S. Allison, of Johannesburg. "Long Tom" was rushed and [illegible] on Gun Hill during the siege of Ladysmith on the night of December 7, 1899.

THE POONA SEASON.

Sporting Notes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 10.

There is very little of interest to chronicle this week. Not much is going on, and the chief interest in life of most people just at present is to condemn the weather and to lay plans for snatching a few days' casual leave before the commencement of the cold weather training season. The weather we don't like—not a bit; it is much too unpleasantly warm, and it is made very stuffy and disagreeable by the entire absence of any breeze. A grouse at the weather just now may seem a trifle unreasonable to dwellers in Bombay, but Poona is not Bombay, and we do not like what we are getting. Fortunately, however, the nights are very fairly cool. Once or twice it has been rather oppressively stuffy, but on the whole nothing very bad, and we have had none of those awful suffocating sutty nights, when it is almost impossible to breathe. Taking it all round, it is by no means a bad sample of October weather in Poona, though everyone naturally wishes it were just a wee bit better than it is.

In spite of the heat there were plenty of spectators at the Races on Saturday last and yesterday, when we were again furnished with two good afternoon's sports. Saturday was a good day for the punting public, many of whom, in fact it would almost be safe to say the very large majority, had a good bit of their own to get back. Get back some of it they most of them did, but those who were hoping that the tide had well turned and would enable them to finish the season with a little bit the best of the Bookmakers, had a rough set-back yesterday from the fickle jade fortune. In seven races on this occasion, only one solitary favourite managed to get home. This was Pasco, who started at 6 to 4 on, and there were many who did not think it good enough to back him at the price.

A start was made with the Harris Football Tournament on Monday on the Ghorpuri Ground, when the Worcestershire Regiment from Ahmednagar beat the Liverpools, who were the winners last year by one goal to nil. The game was close and even all through. The Worcesters got away from the kick-off and pressed hotly and scored the only goal of the match in about two minutes from the start. After this the Liverpools made desperate attempts to equalize, but the opposing defence was too good and there was no more score. On Tuesday the Royal Scots met the R. F. A. from Kirkee. Until half-time not much advantage was gained by either side and the game was rather a poor scrambling one. After the interval the Royal Scots pulled themselves together and played a much better game and kept their opponents penned close most of the time. They opened the score some quarter of an hour after half-time and added a second goal five minutes later. This was the extent of the scoring, and the R. F. A. could not manage to get a goal, in spite of the frequent penalties given against the Scots, and time came with the score 2—0 in favour of the Royal Scots. Yesterday another local team was put out of the running in the shape of the Connaught Rangers, who lost to the Dorcesters by 1—0. This was another even and interesting game. The Dorcesters scored in the first half and the Rangers were unable to equalize.

There has been no cricket during the last week, and perhaps it is just as well, as it would be very trying work in this weather. The season finishes next week with two good matches. Indore come down and pay us a visit on Monday and Tuesday, and the Gymkhana go up to play Satara on Friday and Saturday. It is to be hoped that Rutter will be able to get together a better side than that which did duty against the B. B. & C. I. Railway, or more defeats will be in store. It is rather disappointing that the season should finish so tamely, as the team was such a very strong one to start with, but the transfer up-country of Crump left a gap in the bowling that could not be filled up. But apart from such unavoidable causes it has been disappointing indeed to note the gradual decline in the fielding, which was excellent to start with, but reached its worst in the last match played, when the number of catches dropped was appalling.

Hockey will be in full swing when the Harris Tournament is over. I hear that the Gymkhana team was going to be much stronger than usual, but so far they have by no means distinguished themselves, and there are some very weak spots, particularly at back. They could only draw with the R. E. on Monday 4—4 after a close even game, and lost to the Connaught Rangers the following day by 5—1. It would be a better side if they could get hold of some of the fellows who play for their Regimental teams. The rule regulating the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament which begins on the 4th of next month would seem from their phraseology to have been drawn up in somewhat of a hurry and some of them are distinctly humorous. We are informed, to begin with, that teams will play their matches in "ties," which is all right so far as it goes, but no mention is made of the rest of the costume to be worn, which, I suppose will be that usually adopted. Again, it is refreshing to note that "teams cannot object to the umpires." This is a novel departure, as I have never yet, during a somewhat lengthy experience of the game, met the team that were unable to object to an umpire, at any rate among themselves, and a team that would be incapable of objecting to some umpires one sees officiating only too often, must be quite ready for wings. Next we come to two seemingly contradictory rules. The first says that "all matches shall begin punctually," while the one following this states that "if at the hour appointed to start any members of a team are absent, they shall be allowed ten minutes' grace." Surely the "punctual" rule is somewhat unnecessary. Lastly we come to a very puzzling pronouncement: "Communications about the play of the Tournament only are to be addressed to the Hon. Secretary; all other communications should be addressed to the proper authorities." I wonder what other communications this official thinks might be addressed to him. These rules are printed over the name of the Hon. Secretary for Hockey, Poona Gymkhana, a gentleman who is better known for his skill with the cricket bat than with the pen. In passing I should like to remark that we are all very glad to see him about again, and able to take the field at hockey after his recent indisposition, which most unfortunately prevented him from playing in the Presidency Cricket match.

No doubt, however, the competing teams will be able to solve these little "hard-case problems" satisfactorily and all will come right. Besides, humour is the salt of our hum-drum every day life, and the more we get of it the better.

The Committee of the Divisional Rifle Meeting, which is to be held next month, have been very busy lately drawing up rules and arranging competitions. The prospectus has not yet been issued, but I believe that there is a still more marked tendency this year to prevent the man who can only hit a bulls' eye from scooping all the prize money. I hear that many of the competitions are to be snapshooting at various forms of disappearing and vanishing targets, and that some of them are to be included in the championship aggregate. This is distinctly a step towards the encouragement of what one may call, for want of a better name, practical marksmanship.

Last Monday there was a subscription dance at the Gymkhana in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. This had previously been abandoned when it was suggested to make it compulsory to go "Pondor," but it was revived under the conditions of ordinary dress and was very successful. There were some 150 people present, and in spite of the temperature dancing was kept up vigorously until 3 A.M. The supper was an extra, not included in the admission, and this proved very successful, as it furnished our young bachelors with an excellent opportunity of returning some of the hospitality they have received during the season. That this opportunity was appreciated and taken advantage of was evident from the number of gay and lively parties one saw round the room. After this there are, alas! to be no more dances, except the usual Gymkhana Cinderellas, which will continue to be held every fortnight, as long as enough people will go to them, but there is usually such a falling off in the cold weather that they eventually fall through.

Signs of the approaching cold weather are with us in the shape of the many old-new faces we see after every mail-day, showing that the leave season is just at an end. None of the recent arrivals have a very good account to give of England, and say the weather was atrocious all the summer, and the usual addition is that "it just got ripping as I left." Doesn't one know that only too well!

Signs are not wanting that the coming cold weather is likely to be a very good one for shikar. There are quantities of quail about everywhere, and snipe have been in in small numbers for some three weeks, which is extremely early. I have already heard of some keen shikaries who have got their 5 and 6 couple of snipe in the morning. So that we are hoping for a better year than usual.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

The Council of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

Except the comparatively few cranks who think that we as a nation should have no dealings with the Russian Government until it adopts our political institutions, practically everyone expresses approval of the terms of the above Convention. Not that it is free from blemishes but, as the opponents of His Majesty's Government admit, those blemishes are inevitable and are the result of the shortcomings, not of the present Ministry but of successive Ministries. For example the *Times*, dealing with this aspect of the matter, says :—"With regard to Persia, for instance, the zone to which our self-denying ordinance applies incindes not only the capital but many of the most considerable and prosperous provinces and cities of the Shah's dominions, whilst the zone to which Russia's self-denying ordinance applies covers a very much smaller area and consists mainly of what Lord Salisbury would have called "very light soil." One would hardly have expected Isfahan and Yezd to fall within the category of Persian provinces in close proximity to the Russian frontier. Nevertheless we are bound to admit that, in view of the ascendency which Russia has acquired in Northern Persia, partly owing to her geographical position and partly in consequence of our own supineness for years past, it would have been difficult for this country to oppose her in any of those regions, except at a risk disproportionate to the interests we have at stake there, had she preferred to persevere in an independent and headstrong policy of more or less pacific penetration without reference to or consultation with ourselves." And with reference to Tibet the leading journal is equally candid: "The arrangement concerning Tibet does little more than confirm the surrender by the late Government of every object for which the Tibetan expedition was undertaken and so brilliantly carried out. It is not for us, who strongly deprecated at the time the sudden change or policy which sacrificed all the results of the Tibetan expedition, to defend this part of the Anglo-Russian Convention. All we need say is that, in view of the attitude of the Liberal party when in Opposition, a Liberal Government could hardly be expected to reverse the later policy to which its predecessors had committed the country, and it is at any rate some safeguard against further troubles that, if Tibet is to remain hermetically closed to Great Britain, it should also remain hermetically closed to Russia. Any misgivings that may have been felt that our position in the Persian Gulf was not dealt with in the Convention were only short-lived. The text of the Convention was issued first in St. Petersburg and appeared in Wednesday's papers. It was not until yesterday that we were placed in possession of Sir Edward Grey's despatch to our Ambassador in the Russian Capital, a despatch which filled up an important lacuna, and is, I think, generally regarded here as completely reassuring. The omission from the Convention of all mention of the Gulf is explained by the fact that the arrangement concerning Persia is confined to those portions of the Shah's dominions that join on to our own and Russian territory. What was necessary to be accomplished with regard to the Gulf was achieved in another way. Sir E. Grey informs Sir A. Nicolson that, "should developments arise which make further discussion affecting British interests in the Gulf necessary," Ministers have reason to believe "that this question will not give rise to difficulties between the two Governments." This belief is founded on the explicit statement made by the Russian Government in the course of the negotiation, "that they do not deny the special interests of Great Britain in the Persian

meanwhile seen him, would not allow him, in view of the exertions of the following Wednesday, to face all the wild noises and petrol fumes, and smoke and terrible jarrings and joltings of the streets of London as they are in these days of the unperfected motor car, and omnibus traffic. Then at last a deep gloom fell upon the meeting; but still no one moved. The messenger also stated that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had expressly desired that his old friend—of now exactly 51 years standing.—Sir George Birdwood, should dismiss the meeting. But just before the messenger arrived Sir George had become very faint and had been led downstairs by Sir Henry Cotton and Dr. John Pollen, into the cool air of the *foyer*, and, though he had revived considerably, he, deeply to his regret, had to beg that the duty should be undertaken by Sir Henry Cotton. At a moment's notice Sir Henry made a sympathetic and appropriate speech in which he expressed the deep regret of everyone present, whatever parts, or race they represented; and, cordially seconded by Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree, the formal meeting came to its end, most of those present then believing that the addresses of farewell to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji would certainly be presented to him at the Victoria Station on Wednesday last. But this was not be; for on Tuesday night followed the greater disappointment of a telegraphic message issued to the Press that under urgent medical advice Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's departure had been postponed a fortnight. Everyone hopes that in the recuperative air of the South Coast, where he is to spend this fortnight, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji may recover his strength so as to enable him to undertake the journey before him without further risk to his health. It is the strongest yearning of his soul to spend his last years in his own native land! Heedless of his own personal risks, he has devoted his remarkable abilities, and still more remarkable force of character, with all the health and strength of his high mettled physical frame, and all the "celestial fire" of his soul with the single-eyed and absolutely altruistic "objective" of what he considered to be the well being, wealth, and wellfaring of India; and it is only meet from every point of view, and not least from that of dramatic unity and artistic consonance, that he should pass the last years of his earthly life in India, supported and sustained to the last by the obediences, honour, love and reverences of the people he himself has ever served with such splendid service, with such depth of unbought love and loyalty, and such untarnished lustre both to their name—whether called Parsi Muslims, or Hindus—and his own. Among the English people present at the meeting were in addition to those I have mentioned above: Sir John Jardine, M.P., Prof. Murison, Mr. S. Digby, Mr. Hyndman, Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, Dr. Josiah Oldfield, Mr. Quelch, &c. Before the young Indians left they sang "Bande Mataram;" but this, I understand, was no part of the formal proceedings; and although it was in bad taste, in consideration of the purpose of the meeting, and many of those present, it is perhaps to be taken as simply significant of a reaction of feeling after these youths had been subjected to the discipline of having to listen to others for altogether a couple of hours. In the circumstances it is a pity that the incident was reported!

ELECTRIC POWER AND BLAST FURNACES.

Among the points laid down in the last Royal Commission upon the duration of British coal supplies was the one, that the only untapped source of fuel in the British Isles lay in the utilization of the waste gases from blast furnaces. Since the publication of the report of the Royal Commission we have had in England several installations utilizing furnace gases in internal combustion engines for the supply of power in steel and iron works, and in Cumberland works are now under construction whence electric power will be supplied for electric lighting and similar purposes. At the meetings of the Iron and Steel Institute held in Vienna this week, special emphases and attention have been laid upon and given to this subject by a paper presented by Mr. B. K. Thwaite. Mr. Thwaite has met one serious objection to proposals of this nature, namely that of the intermittent character of blast furnace working, by outlining a pooling system whereby all surplus gas not needed for heating the hot air blast will be utilized in a jointly controlled power-station whence electrical energy will be returned to the steel, works, and also supplied to municipalities. At present there is enough power going to waste in the County of Durham alone to operate every train and tram in the county. This industrial revolution is only retarded by the lack of one thing, and that is, large gas engines in which implicit trust can be placed. When this comes, costs in the iron industry will be greatly reduced and the community reap a reward from cheap lighting and cheap tram services.

THE OVAL BILLIARD TABLE.

One is not quite sure whether the game ought to be called billiards. True it is a game with cannons pockets, orthodox balls and cues. But the board is profoundly modified. Still John Roberts has emerged from his retirement to give a demonstration game, and it is easier to call it oval billiards than to coin some barbarous hybrid appellation. During the past week Roberts and F. Weiss (the Australian Champion) have been playing a match of 9,000 up, at the National Sporting Club, upon a board with oval instead of rectangular ends. Naturally play has been comparatively constrained, no very big breaks because of the unexpected angles and unaccustomed vagaries of play at the ends of the table. Up to last night the scores were Weiss 4,667 and Roberts 4,304. So far only one break running into three figures has been recorded in this match.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME

This week's issue of the *World* booms India as a winter resort, and it will be interesting to see whether the recent political troubles have any effect on the number of cold weather visitors this autumn. Judging from the lists of passages booked in the outward bound steamers during the next two months, I should say that there will be no falling off—perhaps the reverse. The "Celebrity at Home" described in the current number of the *World* is "Mr. Ratan Tata, at York House Twickenham." The writer has a good deal to say about the interesting associations of that famous house which is still in Mr. Tata's possession, though, as has already been stated, he seems inclined to part with it if he can get what he wants for it. I do not suppose that he will be overwhelmed with offers for Twickenham since the speculative builder has worked his wicked will on this once charming locality, has ceased to attract the more wealthy, and I suspect that Hampstead, now that the "Tube" has been extended to Golder's Hill will suffer in the same way. The *World* tells its readers that in addition to York House Mr. Tata recently purchased a chateau at Le Vesinet outside Paris and not far from St. Germainen Laye, but he has not yet resided there. "It is curious to find that while he has thus two houses in Europe he is at present without one in Bombay itself, although this want is not likely to remain long unsupplied." The article is illustrated with portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Tata, together with a view of the facade of their historical abode on the banks of the Thames. By the way, another famous house in the same neighbourhood is in the moubet. I allude to the villa in which Pope did some of his best work and which in recent years was long the home of Mr. Henry Labouchere, whose absence from active political life has in a real sense eclipsed the gaiety of nations.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The autumn publications of Messrs. Longmans will include at least one work of special interest to people in Western India—"Bombay in the Days of George IV: Memoirs of Sir Edward West, Chief Justice of Bombay during the conflict of the King's Court with the East India Company." As I suppose many in Bombay will have forgotten—if they even knew—that there was a Sir Edward West. I quote the few lines about him given by Mr. Buckland in his useful "Dictionary of Indian Biography":—"Son of Balchen West: born in 1782: educated at University College, Oxford: Fellow: called to the bar from the Inner Temple, 1814: Recorder of Bombay: Knighted, 1822: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Bombay, 1823: died at Bombay, August 1828: wrote treatises on political economy."

Of still wider interest is the announcement by the *Times* that it will on Monday next begin to publish the story of the Mutiny by Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood. The narrative which will be completed in eighteen instalments is based partly upon the author's own personal experiences and recollections, partly, upon the unpublished accounts of fellow officers and partly upon contemporary records. Sir Evelyn Wood has shown that he can wield a pen with almost as much skill as he can handle a sword, and "The Revolt in Hindustan 1857-8-9" is sure to be worth reading, but some will question whether it might not have been wise to defer publication to a more convenient season—that is, more convenient from the point of view of those who are striving to allay the present restlessness.

I have been favoured with a copy of the first annual report of the Parsi Social Union whose birth about fifteen months ago gave rise to or at any rate accentuated, a regrettable feud in the Zoroastrian Colony here. The report is dated 19th August, but a postcript dated 28th August intimates that the differences to which I have alluded are now at an end. This "amicable settlement" has been brought about by the kind offices of Mr. Theodore Morison, and all well-wishers of the Parsi community will join in the hope expressed by the Committee "that both parties will resume that feeling of harmony and peace which they once enjoyed."

In the Indian section of "The Government's Record," referred to above, reference is made *inter alia* of the preliminary inquiry recently made respecting the conditions of labour in the textile factories of India. The report presented by the Committee who conducted that inquiry, while doing justice to the general conditions, discloses, it is stated, the existence of abuses; for the remedy of which, alterations in Indian factory law may be required. The subject, it is added, "is one of such importance and difficulty that it will be necessary to appoint a Commission for a detailed and exhaustive consideration of the reforms suggested, but in the meantime the existing laws and regulations will be more strictly enforced."

I have a friend who is a very staunch Liberal, but not much of a democrat, and a firm believer in the superiority of politicians belonging to the "governing families," his own class. He rather snorted at the appointment of Mr. Morley as Secretary of State for India, merely because of his being a man of letters and not a country gentleman. I met my exclusive friend a day or two ago and he was bound to admit nobody could have done better than Mr. Morley, but sardonically added:—"One against two." The two, of course, are Mr. Bryce and Mr Birrell.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KATHIAWAR, OCTOBER 9.

It is now duly announced that the young Thakore Saheb of Rajkote will be invested with the full powers of his State by the Agent to the Governor on the 16th instant. The young Thakore Saheb had a most successful career in his College life, and from the high qualities that he possesses Prince Lakhaji Raj, it is expected on all sides, will prove an efficient ruler.

Darbar Shri Odha Khachar, Chief of Jasdan, has endeared himself to his subjects by his righteous and generous administration, which is carried on with the aid of his heir-apparent Wajsur Khachar, a highly educated and energetic young Prince.

Some of the Bhayats have been to England in support of their claim for partition of the Jasdan estate, and the other Kathies of the province have been inundating the Agency with petitions in their favour. The present Chief's authority over the sole taluka owes its existence to the orders of the Imperial Government, and it therefore now remains to be seen how far the efforts of the Bhayats, for each of whom a cash annual allowance of Rs. 5,000 has been assigned for preserving the integrity of the State, will prove successful.

The camp of Major Wodehouse, Political Agent, Jhalawar, is at present in Rajkote. It is said that he will be transferred to Kolhapur to succeed Colonel Ferris, who shortly retires from the service, and as Captain Berthon, Political Agent, Halar, is likely to proceed on leave after some time, new political changes and appointments may have to be made for Kathiawar.

The Fourth Class Chief of Virpur has dispensed with the services of Azam Jagjiwan Hemraj, who had been his Karbhari for about 30 years last, and appointed a young gentleman of judicial acumen in his stead.

WEDDING AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 9.

On Tuesday, the 8th October the marriage was solemnized at St. George's Church, Chudderghat, between Miss Ida Johnstone, niece of Rev. S. H. Johnston, M. A., and Mr. Arthur Sydney Clark of the 67th Punjabis, Kohat. The officiating clergy were the Rev. S.H.Johnstone and Canon Goldsmith. The service was fully choral and the Church was prettily decorated for the occasion. The Bride was given away by Mr. P. Sturge, and Mr. W. S. Clark of the Manchester Regiment supported his brother. The Bride was very simply attired in white crepe de chine relieved with lace on the bodice, and carried a beautiful shower boquet; she wore a wreath of orange blossoms, heather and myrtle with a long veil of tulle which fell gracefully. The Hymns sung were "The Voice that breathed over Eden" and "O, Perfect Love," and at the conclusion of the ceremony the Wedding March (Mendelsohn) was played while the newly wedded pair passed down the aisle under the crossed swords of the officers of the Manchesters. The guests were entertained afterwards at a reception by Mrs. Johnston. Some photographs of the wedding party having been take, the Bride proceeded to cut the cake with her husband's sword and the Rev. Johnstone proposed the health of the Bride and Bridegroom, and the latter responded to it. H. H. the Nizam's Garrison Band was in attendance and played some lively airs, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have gone to Hugliestown for their honeymoon; they left amidst a shower of rice and confetti, the Band playing the Wedding March. The Bride's going-away dress was of flowered voile and her hat was trimmed with a profusion of pink roses.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

1. The Range at Colaba will be available for practice this Saturday afternoon the 12th instant from 4 p.m.
2. The Squadron will parade at the Queen's Statue on Tuesday morning next, the 15th instant, at 7-30 a.m.
Dress: Review Order, White, Carbine and Swords.
3. There will be Recruits Drill in the Town Hall Compound on Tuesday evening next, the 15th instant, at 6 p.m.

H. S SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL LOUIS F. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Oct 12.

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305 RIFLE MEETING.

There will be a General Meeting of the Rifle Association at the B V A Club on Monday, the 14th instant, at 7 p. m. All members interested in shooting are requested to attend.

NOTICE.

A Smoking Concert will be held at the No 2 Company's Head Quarters Nesbitt Lane, Byculla, to-day Saturday, 12th October at 9-3 p.m.
Members and their friends are cordially invited to be present, Uniform—Khaki or Mess Kit

307 PROFICIENCY CLASS.

Parade at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 12th instant at 5 p. m.
Dress—Plain clothes.

308 STRENGTH.

The following members having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps not posted to No. 1 Co. No 903 Gr M R Knowles.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Oct. 12,

272. Detail for the evening week ending Saturday the 19th instant.

Sunday the 13th—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing. Train leaves Vic Terminus at 6 a. m.

Monday the 14th—The Rifle range at Ghat Ropar will be available for practice for Viceroy's Cup Competition. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

II—"K" Coy (Scottish High School) Parade at 3-30 p m on company parade ground.

Tuesday the 15th—"M" Coy Parade at 3-15 p m on Company parade ground.

II.—"I" Coy, Parade at 4-15 a m. on company parade ground.

III—"L" Coy Parade at 4-45 p m. on company parade ground.

IV—School of Arms, at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.

Wednesday the 16th—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible Full in near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m Band and Cadets to attend.

Thursday the 17th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m. All who started the class are requested to attend for inspection.

Friday the 18th—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible for lining the Streets on the arrival of H E the Governor of Bombay. Time and place of parade will be notified hereafter.

II—School of Arms, at the Y M C Association at 7 p m.

Saturday the 19th—" H "Coy Parade at 7-30 a m on company parade ground.

II—The Rifle Range at Ghat Koper is at the disposal of C O "F" Coy for Class Firing.

273. Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters, between the hours of 7 a m and 5 p m daily except Sundays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Ecclesiastical.—At the annual conference of the clergy and laity in the diocese of Oxford, which was opened on Wednesday in the Sheldonian Theatre under the presidency of the Bishop, a discussion took place on the Deceased Wife's Sister's Marriage Act.

Election Intelligence.—Mr. McArthur (U.) and Mr. Hill (Lab.) were on Tuesday nominated as Parliamentary candidates for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool. Polling takes place to-day.

Emigration and Immigration.—A return relating to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom in 1906, and the report to the Board of Trade thereon, has been issued as a Parliamentary paper.

Ireland.—At a sitting of the Royal Commission on Congestion in Ireland held at Leenane last week, some remarkable evidence was given by Father Flatley, of Clareisland.—The hearing of Lord Ashtown's claim for £200 for damage to his shooting lodge at Glenahiry on August 14 by a bomb explosion was opened on Saturday at Dungarvan Quarter Sessions before County Court Judge Fitzgerald and concluded on Monday at Waterford. Judge Fitzgerald said he found that the explosion was a malicious outrage committed by some person or persons unknown. There was no foundation whatever for the imputations heaped upon Lord Ashtown which had their origin mainly in that egregious document Preston's report the publication and circulation of which were prejudical to the administration of the law. After evidence as to value had been given the Judge fixed the damages at £140.—Judge Fitzgerald sitting at Waterford on Wednesday fixed the area of charge under the decree granted on Monday to Lord Ashtown for compensation connexion with the bomb explosion at Glenahiry-lodge as the county at large. It is announced that the Clonmel Rural district Council have lodged an appeal against Judge Fitzgerald's decision in granting a decree to Lord Ashtown for £140 with costs. The appeal will be heard at the spring assizes at Waterford in March next.

Labour.—Mr. Bell, M.P., addressed a meeting of 2,500 railwaymen at Cardiff on Sunday. He said that if anything could be done it should be done before they struck the final blow, but he hoped that the railway companies would be convinced that the men were this time in earnest. The members would have the ballot papers probably during the week.—The executive of the Boilermakers' Society have decided to take a vote by ballot for the purpose of ascertaining whether the members will leave a settlement of the shipbuilding trade dispute with the executive, or adhere to the decision against the Edinburgh agreement.

Law and Police.—At Marlborough-street Police Court, last week, several defendants charged with assisting in conducting flats in an objectionable manner were discharged.—Two foreigners belonging to the crew of the steamship Morocco, bound for Moroccan ports, have been arrested as the result of the discovery on board of 120 boxes of percussion caps, and fined £21, with an alternative of three months' imprisonment.

Marriage of the Countess of Montignoso.—The Countess of Montignoso, formerly Archduchess of Austria, and the divorced wife of the present King of Saxony when he was Crown Prince, was married to Signor Enrico Toselli, a professor of music, in the Strand Registry Office on Wednesday.

Motor-Car Accidents.—Fatal motor-car accidents occurred last week near Bournemouth and on the road between Guisachan and Affric in the Highlands.

The Pan-Celtic Congress.—The third Pan-Celtic Congress was opened in Edinburgh on Tuesday morning with an interesting ceremony on the esplanade of the Castle in which the delegates, numbering about 300, took part.

EMPIRE.

Canada.—Our New York correspondent says that a number of Japanese miners who arrived at Atlin, Yukon district, on Thursday week have been driven away by white miners and forcibly put on board a ship which was to cast them away on United States territory. The British Columbian authorities are described as being greatly surprised by this latest manifestation of anti-Oriental feeling.—Sir W. Laurier, in reply to a resolution which was passed by the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress at Winnipeg, asking for the abrogation of the treaty with Japan, says any precipitate action might be regrettable, and before committing themselves the Government think that they should carefully inquire into the causes which within the recent past have caused a greater influx to their shores than previously of Oriental people.

South Africa.—A telegram from Cape Town states that the Hottentot leader Morenga has been killed in a fight with a British force.—Our Johannesburg Correspondent says that the effect of General Botha's recent pleas "for co-operation" has been nullified by a series of Government appointments which have aroused a deep feeling of resentment.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Anti-Hindu Riots.—It is stated that the recent Anti-Hindu disorders at Bellingham have been brought to the attention of the States Department through a note from the British Ambassador.

Relations with Japan.—Our New York Correspondent comments on the relations between the United States and Japan.

FOREIGN.

Belgium.—A telegram from Antwerp says that at a meeting of the dockers, held on Tuesday afternoon, it was decided to resume work.

France.—Our Paris Correspondent says that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian "entente" concerning the Far East has been hailed in Paris with unmitigated satisfaction. The "Temps" says that altogether England secures a great success in Afghanistan; she draws back in Tibet, while in Persia the former rivals have decided to live in agreement each in her own sphere.

Germany.—The Emperor William on Monday unveiled at Memel a memorial emblematic of the gradual rise of Prussia after the defeats of the year 1807, and at a banquet after the ceremony made a speech on German prosperity.

Morocco.—On Saturday General Drude dispersed some hundreds of Arabs who had contracted at Sid Ibrahim, ten miles from Casablanca. The French losses were two killed and one officer and seven men wounded.—News has been received in Paris of the surrender of three of the Arab tribes at Casablanca.

Russia.—The exchange of ratifications of the Anglo-Russian Convention took place in St. Petersburg on Monday. Our St. Petersburg Correspondent says that the text of the Convention was confidentially communicated to the Powers on Tuesday. Its tenor had been previously disclosed to the Persian Government, our Correspondent learns from a trustworthy source that it made an excellent impression.—The British Foreign Office issued on Wednesday, as a Parliamentary paper, correspondence which has passed between Sir Edward Grey and Sir A. Nicolson in regard to the Anglo-Russian Convention. We publish the correspondence, which includes the terms of the Convention.

Arctic Exploration.—A telegram from Tromso states that the Scottish Arctic expedition under Dr. Bruce has arrived there, all well.

Court and Personal.—The King, who concluded his visit to Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon at Tulchan-lodge on Monday, left Strathspey and travelled by motor-car to Balmoral. On his way, his Majesty paid a visit to the Aberlour Orphanage of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

Foreign and Colonial Post.—The Postal Union Convention concluded at Rome last year comes into effect on October 1 next, when several important changes will be made in international postal arrangements.

Naval and Military.—At the close of a conference held near Thame last week, on the conclusion of the Aldershot Command manœuvres, the Duke of Connaught and Sir John French addressed the assembled officers.

The Atlantic Service.—Messages received by wireless telegraphy from the Lusitania 1,250 miles east of Sandy Hook state that she had covered the distance at an average speed of 23·44 knots.—The Cunard liner Mauretania returned to the River Tyne on Saturday after concluding her builders' trials.—Some further particulars are to hand regarding the reduction of Transatlantic passenger rates.

The Peace Conference.—The Third Committee voted last week upon the remaining articles for regulating the employment of submarine mines. At its plenary sitting held on Saturday the Conference adopted the proposed convention for the institution of an International Prize Court by 37 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions, and approved a "vœu" with regard to the meeting of the next Conference. On the motion of Sir Edward Fry, it was unanimously agreed to make the International Prize Court the subject of a special international convention. The Conference adopted without discussion and votes the four articles which are all that remain of the proposal concerning the rights and duties of neutral individuals in belligerent territory.—Our Special Correspondent at the Hague says that the "comite d'examen" of the Fourth Committee has now come to the conclusion that it will be impossible to arrive at any settlement of the vexed questions of absolute and conditional contraband. In these circumstances, Great Britain has taken the initiative in preparing a Convention according to which those States which supported her proposals for the total abolition of contraband would agree that in cases of hostilities in which they may be involved with each other they will abandon the principle of contraband and "will only exercise the right of search in order to establish the neutral character of vessels."

Obituary.—Colonel B. D. A. Donne, C. B., Lady Louis Egerton, Sir R. W. Knocker, Mr. Alexander Innes Shand.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Hague Conference.

PRIZE COURT PROPOSALS ADOPTED.

THE HAGUE Sept. 21 "Times".—At its sixth plenary sitting held this morning the Conference adopted the proposed convention for the institution of an International Prize Court by thirty-seven votes to one with six abstentions and approved a *vœu* with regard to the meeting of the next Conference.

The Conference adopted without discussion and without vote the four articles which are all that remain of the proposals concerning the rights and duties of neutral individuals in belligerent territory.

It may be remembered that on the initiative of Germany the more elaborate project of which these articles formed part was sent back to the Second Committee by the Conference in its last plenary sitting, and that the Second Committee decided to abandon the articles upon which there appeared to be no hope of general agreement. The most important of these articles were those which referred to the requisitioning of neutral services. After M. Borel (Switzerland,) as reporter, had declared that the abandonment of so much work was generally regretted, but that the Governments might still remove the difficulties which had prevented an agreement at the Hague.

The Conference unanimously adopted the following *vœu*:—

1. That in case of war the competent authorities, civil and military, should make it their special duty to assure and protect the maintenance of the peaceful relations, and especially of the commercial and industrial relations, between the inhabitants of the countries of the belligerent Powers and neutral States.

2. That the high contracting Powers should seek to establish by arrangements between them uniform contractual provisions determining, in respect of military obligations, the relations of each State with the foreigners domiciled in its territory.

THE NEXT CONFERENCE.

The President then submitted to the Conference the following *vœu* which, as mentioned in a recent despatch, had been drawn up as the result of the private deliberations of all the first delegates:—

"The Conference recommends to the Powers the assembling of a third Peace Conference which might take place after a period similar to that which has elapsed since the preceding Conference at a date to be fixed by common agreement among the Powers; and it calls their attention to the necessity of preparing the work of this third Conference a sufficiently long time in advance to enable its deliberations to be prosecuted with the authority and rapidity which are indispensable.

"To this end the Conference considers that it would be very desirable that about two years before the probable date of the meeting a preparatory committee should be entrusted by the Governments with the duty of collecting the different proposals which it is intended to submit to the Conference, to try to discover those subjects which are susceptible of an early international regulation, and to prepare a programme upon which the Governments would decide soon enough to enable it to be seriously studied in each country. It would further be the business of this committee to propose a method of organisation and of procedure for the Conference itself."

This proposal was adopted by acclamation.

After the favourable vote on the prize court proposals had been taken, the president declared that by its decision the Conference had succeeded in accomplishing important progress. Finally, in introducing the *vœu* which the Conference has adopted concerning the meeting of the next Peace Conference, M. Nelidoff said that the somewhat slow progress of their labours, as well as the impossibility of dispossing of all the subjects which had been under consideration, had inspired the idea of already looking forward to the organisation of the next Conference.

Among the delegates who went further than a mere formal declaration of support of the proposals to express gratitude to the initiator of the first and second Peace Conferences was Mr. Tsudzuki (Japan). He stated that the Japanese delegation desired to associate itself with all that had been said concerning the action of Russia, and to express in the warmest terms appreciation of the initiative of the Czar.

MOROCCO.

The Tangier correspondent of the "Times" says that he has been favoured by Mulai Hafid, the Southern Sultan, with an early copy of letters which will be delivered to the European representatives there. Mulai Hafid promises to restore strong government in the country and renew between his Government, his subjects, and Europeans a feeling of mutual safety and contentment. Although he is fully aware of the importance of the goodwill of the Powers, he asks nothing more than that they should observe perfect neutrality "until it shall appear to whom God will give the victory and the throne." The letters are couched in the most friendly and courteous tone.

The Tangier correspondent of the "Morning Post" wrote on Sept. 20:—The consolidation of the new or rather restored Kingdom of Southern Morocco is now almost complete. Writing to me on Sept. 17, a very well-informed resident of Mogador states that all the principal provinces hitherto vacilating, including Seraghna have declared for Mulai Hafid, and that Kaid Anflous, the grim guardian of Mogador's integrity, is about to follow suit. Thus, without the loss of a single life, a revolution, which cannot fail to interest every student of the world's history, has been accomplished. A very important and delicate question remains still unsolved. How will this dynastic change affect relations between Christendom and Western Islam? To ignore Mulai Hafid indefinitely seems impossible, but he has not yet approached the Powers directly with a definite declaration of his position and policy.

In native quarters at Mazagan and Mogador, says the Paris correspondent of the "St. James's Gazette," on Sept. 21, it is stated that when Mulai Hafid was proclaimed, an old sherif told him of the existence of treasure supposed to have been hidden by Hafid did actually find a number of chests and sacks of gold in a little underground mosque. Spanish residents in Morocco express the opinion that Mulai Hafid and his brother, the Sultan, are only playing a game of bluff to deceive the Europeans and pacify the tribes in revolt. It is declared that emissaries have passed through Mazagan bearing letters exchanged between the two Sultans, and that they arranged that Mulai Hafid should be proclaimed Sultan at Marakesh so as to overawe the southern tribes. At the same time, it was agreed that Mulai Hafid should become Sultan of the whole of Morocco in the event of Abd-el-Aiziz pro-decessing him.

The most important fact in Morocco at the present moment, says the Tangier correspondent of the "Times" on Sept. 22, is the increasing tranquility of the country. Of the rival Sultans there is nothing new to report, though contrary to the general opinion Mulai Hafid's cause is making way in the south and he intends to send an expedition north-ward very shortly. He will himself remain at Marakesh until his Government is firmly and securely organised. Mulai Abdul aziz is creeping on with his army toward Rabat, where he is expected in the course of the next few days. In the north things are tranquil, Raisuli being the only menace to peace.

On Sept. 21 General Drude dispersed some hundreds of Arabs who had concentrated at Sid Ibrahim, ten miles from Casablanca. The special correspondent of the "Times" at Casablanca describes the formation and march of the troops from there to the village of Sid Ibrahim and the action which took place. The Arab camp and the village were burnt. The day was a thorough success. The French losses were two kil ed and one officer and seven men wounded.

According to news received from a European at Mazagan says the same correspondent on Sept.22 Mulai Hafid on Sept. 19 sent Mulai Rachid with 6,000 men and fifty Krupp guns to the Shawai district. His orders are to restrain the Shawai here and to persuade them to reserve their forces for the fight against the Sultan. If however he finds himself unable to restrain the Shawai he is to join forces against the French.

The Sultan Abd-el-Aziz who arrived at Rabat with an army of 20,000 men is in great need of money to pay his troops and meet his other expenses says the Tangier correspondent of the 'St. Jame's Gazette' on Sept. 24. All his costly toys his cameras with their gold and silver fittings, his hansom cabs with their silk upholstery, are of no use to him in this emergency, and he has had recourse to his jewellery, much of which, however, has already been pawned. This he is sending to Paris in the custody of Mohamed el Tazzi, the leader of the Court faction at Fez, and Dr. Verdon, an Englishman, whose property at Marakesh was recently destroyed by the followers of the "Southern Sultan," Mulai Hafid. They have instructions to deposit the jewellery in a Paris bank and raise a loan guaranted by this deposit. The Sultan's financial position has been steadily going from bad to worse the last few months. The total debt of Morocco amounts to 2,000,000*l*. One portion of this, the German loan for 450,000*l*., which dates from September 1905, falls due to-morrow, and the French loan of 40,000*l*. must be repaid within a few days. Both loans are secured on the Sultan's landed property, and it is apparently impossible for the Moors to refund them. In addition to these there is the 900,000*l*. loan from the French bank at six per cent., guaranteed by the Customs receipts, a loan made at the beginning of 1903 The all-prevailing corruption has brought Morocco to this pass. Civil officials have had a way of selling large plots of Government land and pocketing the proceeds. and military commanders have not scrupled to extort money from the imperial chest for the pay of imaginary troops. The 11,000*l*. paid for the ransom of M. Perdicaris also made a hole in the exchequer.

Late this afternoon, says a "Reuter" telegram from Paris dated Sept. 22, the Government was informed by Admiral Philibert that, as a result of the conference held at Casablanca yesterday between representatives of the Oulad Zeyan, Zenatas, and Si Aida tribes on the one hand, and General Drude, Admiral Philibert, and M. Malpertuy, the French Consul, on the other, the representatives of the three tribes tendered their submission.

The special correspondent of the "Times" at Casablanca says that delegates of three tribes of the Shawai slept at the French Consulate on Sunday night, Sep. 22 They represent the Zenata, Si Aida, and Ulad Zeyan tribes. They left on Monday promising to send hostages and concurring in the French terms. The correspondent adds that these are the first definite "pourparlers" which have taken place. Refugees are streaming in. The Tangier correspondent of the same paper states that the news that General Drude and Admiral Philibert have come to an understanding with the tribes in the vicinity of Casablanca causes much satisfaction at Tangier, as the understanding will give a great impetus to the trade of Casablanca and the export of cereals will begin again. The tribes, too, have been anxious to come to terms before the autumn rains fall, so as to be able to begin ploughing as early as possible. The tribesmen already are mixing with the French soldiers in a manner which would astonish those who had seen the ferocity with which they were attacking them.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

RABAT, Sept. 25.

I am asked by the Sultan to make the following statement:—

"Our journey from Fez to Rabat has given proof of the loyalty of the people. The chiefs of all tribes came to greet me, and proferred their aid. Had I desired I might have entered Rabat at the head of many thousands. The Zimoors, for example, whose devotion some have denied, were ready to send 20,000 tribesmen in my retinue. But I have no need of their immediate service. Should necessity compel me to summon them, I am sure they will not fail.

"For the present I shall remain in Rabat. I have sent letters to all the tribes, inviting the chiefs to meet me in council. I shall thus learn who are my enemies, and the enimies of my country, and shall determine what course to pursue.

"Meanwhile, I have commanded the Showeia to abstain from further hostilities, and they have promised obedience. I hope with God's help to restore peace to this distracted country, and am convinced that many chiefs of the south will return to their allegiance."

WILLIAM MAXWELL.

SULTAN TO TREAT WITH FRANCE.

CONFERENCE WITH THE FRENCH MINISTER AT RABAT.

Casa Branca, Sept. 26.

The Moorish authorities estimate the number of Moors killed during General Drude's campaign at six hundred. This excludes those killed in the bombardment and subsequent street fighting in Casa Blanca.

Upwards of a month ago the tribes within range of the French operations realised the impossibility of further resistance, and now only some tribes occupying the remote territory desire a continuation of the fighting. Peace is now arranged—not signed and sealed, but "entendu."

It is thought likely that in default of payment or guarantee of future payment, the French may be willing to accept the cession of large tracts of untilled lands, which although nominally belonging to the Sultan, are practically tribal property, used by the tribes as common grazing lands. A little pressure upon the Sultan would enable this arrangement to be carried out, and the lands so ceded would be a valuable asset for covering the claims.

A few Arabs from the country are arriving, but no real commerce with the interior is yet possible—partly because the chief English merchants stores, compounds, and huge enclosures are still occupied for military purposes. The German traders are in a better positition, since their premises have not been requisitioned.

MRS. GOOLD ADMITS HER GUILT.

Faints Before Judge.

Monte Carlo, Sept. 27.

Vere Goold, thus describes the onslaught upon Mme. Levin, the victim of a carefully-planned plot to rescue the Goolds from their financial difficulties.

"As she (Mme. Levin) ran to the window crying, 'Assassins! take may money.' I struck her three blows on the head with a kitchen pestle. Violette (Mrs Goold,) passing quickly round the table, succeeded in placing her hand over her mouth. As the cries continued I caught up a dagger and plunged it into her back. The blood spurted out upon us.

This second part of Goold's confession relates minutely to the execution of their cruel plot. When Mme. Levin rang the bell at their flat every detail had been carefully discussed and prepared. Mrs. Goold remained with her guest in the dining-room. They sat at the table facing one another and sipping their liqueur, while Vere Goold went into the kitchen and armed himself with a pestle which had a marble knob.

Here he waited for a signal from his wife. A few minutes later she appeared at the door as if to call him, and then returned, seating herself again in front of their victim. It was then that Goold entered from behind Mme. Levin and gave her the first blow on the head, when the scene described above followed.

"We never intended to kill," writes Goolds—"but as she screamed and made a dreadful noise we lost our heads and felt we must silence and finish her. Beside myself with agitation, I seized the big danger from its case lying near, and as my wife forced her back from the window I plunged it into her back. Hence the blood-stains on the wall."

Cross-examind by the judge on this point, Goold explained that he had no recollection of having stabbed Mme. Levin below the waist, and he denies having used the smaller danger at all, but Mme. Levin's body bore wounds from the smaller weapon in front, and on the head, and the small dagger is bloodstained. Therefore the inference is clear that Mrs. Goold did her utmost to kill the victim.

Goold does not deny this, but only emphasises the point that he used the big dagger, and says his wife may well have stabbed Mme. Levin with the smaller one without his seeing it in the excitement of the moment. He explained that he believed the words Mme. Levin cried meant "Don't kill me. Take my money," but that he may be mistaken, and that her cry may have been, "Laissez moi! Laissez moi!"

AFTER THE MURDER.

"She died howling, and I became terribly agitated and drank a glass of whisky to calm myself. The next day," Goold continues, "Violette undressed the body and forced off the rings and jewellery. Together we cut her up, not in the bathroom, but on the linoleum near the box-room door."

He does not dwell much on these horrible details, but confesses that he himself washed the dead body with cold water and sponge. The head and legs of the victim were placed in a bag, because they feared to overweight the trunk, which, by the way, remained in the box-room with its ghastly contents until the second evening, when it was placed at the foot of their bed unlocked.

When M. Savard had read through the translation of the confession, to make quite sure of its absolute correctness, he called in Mlle. Girodin, to go over the original with him, she knowing both languages perfectly. He again saw Goold and questioned him on certain points, notably that of the small dagger cuts. Afterwards he sent for Mrs. Goold to confront her with her husband, and to confirm his confession.

The two gendarmes sent to bring her found her utterly prostrate. Massive woman as she is, they could not lift her, and had to call a third to help carry her to the gaoler's parlour, where she sank into an armchair. Ashen grey, with teeth chattering and eyes closed, she listened to her husband's confession in silence.

When Goold saw his wife brought in half-fainting he showed the utmost concern, and would have rushed forward to embrace and console her, but was prevented. Some other was administered, and she revived somewhat. When the evidence had been read over, M. Savard addressed Mrs Goold, asking. "What have you to say?"

Making a supreme effort, she rose and tottered to the table where he sat. Leaning her arms upon it, she whispered with bleached lips almost inaudibly. "Rien" (Nothing.) Then she sank on her knees, her hand still on the table, as if praying.

M. Savard then said, "You must sign." "Not now, To-morrow," she murmured. "But to-morrow will be worse," said the judge. She was supported, then a pen was placed in her hand, and she essayed to write. She formed the first letter of her real name, Marie, and then rolled over on the floor in a dead faint.

She was carried to her cell, and restorative were administered. The authorities mean to do all in their power to induce her to take proper nourishment. If they do not

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

Exchange of Ratifications.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 23 ("Times").—The exchange of ratifications of the Anglo-Russian Convention took place at the Foreign Office to-day. Sir Arthur Nicolson, who was accompanied by Mr. Scott, Secretary of the Embassy, landed M. Gubastoff, the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, a handsomely bound printed copy of the treaty signed by King Edward in the usual form and sealed with the Great Seal, the impress being enclosed in a silver box. M. Gubastoff handedSir A. Nicholson an equally ornate copy bearing the signature of the Emperor Nicolas an the Great Seal of Russia. Each copy was then carefully compared with the original French text, signed by Sir A. Nicholson and M. Iavolsky, and a *procès verbal* was drawn testifying to the correctness of the respective copies.

THE TERMS.

The *Times* of September 25 gives the following summary of the Convention, in a leader :—

The Convention embodies, after a short preamble, three separate agreements, relating respectively to Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet. The Persian agreement starts with a declaration that the two Powers have mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, and sincerely desire the preservation of order throughout the country and its peaceful development, as well as the permanent establishment of equal opportunities for the trade and industry of all other nations. But it deals specifically only with those provinces of Persia in which each of the two Powers has, for geographical and economic reasons, a special interest in the maintenance of peace and order. With a view to avoiding all cause of conflict between their respective interests, it lays down a self-denying ordinance, under which Great Britain, on the one hand, engages neither to seek nor to support on behalf of British subjects or of the subjects of third Powers any commercial or political concessions, such as railways, banks, telegraphs, roads, transport, or insurance, north of a line drawn from Kasr-i-Shirin on the Turco-Persian frontier, west of Kermanshah, by way of, and including Isfahan, Yezd, and Khakh, to the point where the Persian, Russian, and Afghan frontiers meet ; and Russia enters into a corresponding engagement, framed in identical terms, within a zone extending over South-Eastern Persia from the Perso-Afghan frontier, by way of, and including, Gazik, Birjand, and Kerman, to Bander Abbas on the Persian Gulf. No opposition will be made by Great Britain to the granting of concessions to Russian subjects within the former zone, or by Russia to the granting of concessions to British subjects within the latter zone, except by mutual agreement. Two further articles safeguard the Customs and other revenues pledged by Persia as security for loans already made by the Russian and British banks, and provide for friendly consultation in the event of financial difficulties requiring the establishment of a Russian or British control, respectively, over the source of those revenues. Under the first article relating to Afghanistan, Great Britain declares that she has no intention of changing the political status of Afghanistan, and undertakes to exercise her influence in Afghanistan solely in a pacific sense, and not to take or encourage Afghanistan to take measures which should threaten Russia. On the basis of the Treaty of Cabul of March 21, 1905, Great Britain engages, also, not to annex or to occupy any part of Afghanistan nor to interfere in its internal administration so long as the Ameer fulfils the engagements he contracted under the treaty towards Great Britain. Russia, on the other hand, formally declares Afganistan to be outside the sphere of Russian influence and undertakes to conduct all herpolitical relations with Afghanistan through the British Government, and pledges herself not to send any agents into Afghanistan. Specially appointed Russian and Afghan authorities, on the frontier or in the frontier provinces, may, however, enter into direct relations for the settlement of local and non-political questions. The principle of equality of treatment for the subjects of both Powers is recognised in regard to commerce, and, in the event of the development of commerce showing the necessity of commercial agents, the two Powers shall agree as to the measures to be taken, with due regard for the sovereign rights of the Ameer. These provisions, moreover, are to come into force only after the British Government shall have notified the Russian Government of the assent of the Ameer. Finally, the agreement concerning Tibet, which recognises the suzerainty of China over that country, closes it against both Russia and Great Britain politically, commercially, and financially, subject to certain limited rights accruing to Great Britain under the Treaty of Lhasa of 1904 and the Anglo-Chinese Convention which confirmed that Treaty in 1906. Only the Buddhist subjects of either Power are to be allowed, for strictly religious purposes, to have intercourse with the Buddhist authorities in Tibet.

It would be easy to criticise in detail many of the provisions of this Convention. With regard to Persia, for instance, the zone to which our self-denying ordinance applies includes not only the capital but many of the most considerable and prosperous provinces and cities of the Shah's dominions, whilst the zone to which Russia's self-denying ordinance applies covers a very much smaller area, and consists mainly of what Lord Salisbury would have called "very light soil." One would hardly have expected Isfahan and Yezd to fall within the category of Persian provinces in close proximity to the Russian frontier. Nexterheless we are bound to admit that, in view of the ascendency which Russia has acquired in Northern Persia, partly owing to her geographical position and partly in consequence of our own supineness for years past, it would have been difficult for this country to oppose her in any of those regions, except at a risk disproportionate to the interests we have at stake there, had she preferred to persevere in an independent and headstrong policy of more or less pacific penetration without reference to or consultation with ourselves. Indeed, it is more than probable that we should have gone on drifting as in the past, protesting constantly against Russian encroachments but never offering any effective resistance, until Russian preponderancy had actually extended into the regions of Persia where our interests are far more important and even vital. For, apart from our commercial interests, which are specifically safeguarded by the Convention within what for the sake of convenience we may call the Russian zone, and for the rest remain untouched, our political interests in Persia are bound up mainly with the question of the safety of India. The real danger arising out of Russian aggrandisement at the expense of Persia was that ultimately Russian influence would reach down through Seistan and Persian Beloochistan to the frontiers of India, and that a strategic railway on the lines of the Manchurian railway in the Far East, skirting the Afghan frontier and continued to a terminus on the Indian Ocean, might practically turn the flank of our great defensive position on the North-West frontier. Nowhere in Persia has the activity of Russian agents been more aggressive than in Seistan and nowhere were the possibilities of acute conflict more serious. To have obtained from Russia a solemn pledge that not only will she abstain from interference in those regions which alone could have opened up to her the approaches to India and the Indian Ocean through Persia, but also that she recognises their paramount importance for us is, we think, a very essential point to have gained, and constitutes no mean set-off to the surrender of our claim to an equality of rights in more remote parts of Persia, where we have for years past, it must be confessed, already allowed them to fall practically into abeyance under the weight of Russian pressure. Our position in the Persian Gulf is, if anything, strengthened by the explicit inclusion of Bander Abbas within the British sphere, while previous declarations of British policy with regard to the Gulf remain obviously unaffected by the Convention. Of even more vital importance to us is the maintenance of Afghanistan as a buffer-State between the Russian and British dominions in Asia. Here, again, the Convention clears up the situation and removes the danger of misunderstandings and the possibility of conflicts. For over half a century Russia, though willing from time to time to give us friendly assurances, had persistently declined to bind herself by any treaty engagement. Inveterately suspicious as to our designs on the Ameer's dominions, she would not tie her own hands. To-day we have placed on record what has long been the settled policy of the country with regard to Afghanistan. We have no intention of changing its political *status* or of using it as a base to threaten Russia's position in Asia, and, so long as the Ameer fulfils his treaty engagements towards us, we will neither annex nor occupy any part of his territory. Russia on her side gives us the solemn pledge which she has so long refused, and, recognising explicitly that Afghanistan lies outside the sphere of Russian influence, she undertakes to conduct all political relations with that country exclusively through the agency of the British Government. Taken in conjunction with the provisions of the Persian agreement concerning Seistan and South-Eastern Persia, the engagements which Russia has now entered into with regard to Afghanistan afford us every security which treaties can give us against any further advance of Russia towards India, either by overt aggression or by peaceful penetration. The arrangement concerning Tibet does little more than confirm the surrender by the late Government of every object for which the Tibetan expedition was undertaken and so brilliantly carried out. It is not for us, who strongly deprecated at the time the sudden change of policy which sacrificed all the results of the Tibetan expedition, to defend this part of the Anglo-Russian Covention. All we need say is that, in view of the attitude of the Liberal Party when in opposition, a Liberal Government could hardly be expected to reverse the later policy to which its predecessors had committed the country, and it is at any rate some safeguard against further troubles that, if Tibet is to remain hermetically closed to Great Britain, it should also remain hermetically closed to Russia.

PERSIAN OFFICIAL COMMENT.

On inquiry in well-informed Persian circles in London on Wednesday, a Press representative learned that so far as Persian interests are concerned the new Agreement between Great Britain and Russia is viewed with great satisfaction and considered in every way favourable.

From the point of view of commerce and industry, and of the development of the country, the Agreement is hailed with satisfaction, inasmuchas Persia will not henceforth be placed in an awkward position in the event of any dispute between Great Britain and Russia.

INDIAN BANKER'S OPINION.

Sir Henry Leymour King, M. P., head of the banking firms of Messrs. Henry S. King, and Co., London ; King, King and Co., Bombay, and King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta, interviewed by a representative of the London News Agency, said he had not had time yet to make a thorough study of the new Treaty between Great Britain and Russia regarding Persia and Afghanistan. From what he had seen of it, however, as far as it concerned India, he thought it was a most excellent agreement, and one that would be of great benefit to both this country and India. It was so lengthy and intricate that a very careful study of it should be made by anyone before expressing any decided opinion on it.

LONDON NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

The following comments upon the Agreement appear in London newspapers :—

"Times : " Taken as a whole, the Anglo-Russian Convention will, we hope and truly believe, fulfil the purpose set forth in its preamble. It settles by mutual consent the different questions affecting the interests of the two Powers in Asia, and, if loyally carried out, it should remove an antagonism which, whether real or imaginary, has for the last half century and more continually threatened the peace of the world.

"Tribune : " Our most immediate gain is then to have removed any imaginable danger upon the Indian frontier and beyond, and to have thus laid the basis of a serious retrenchment in that large division of the Indian Budget which has been permanently mortgaged for the maintenance of an imposing army of defence. We hail this part of the bargain with satisfaction not only as marking a precise limit to future Russian enterprise—the main security to that end has already been provided by the crippling of the Russian war machine—but also as setting a term to rash design from the British side.

"Standard" : There is ground for hoping that the good work accomplished by Sir Edward Grey, in conjunction with Sir A. Nicolson and Sir Charles Hardinge, will be generously appreciated throughout Europe. The operation of the Treaty is exclusively Asiatic. It does not aim directly or indirectly, at interfering with the politics of this Continent, except so far as it prevents the two great Imperial Powers from being dragged into conflict by quarrels about mid-Asia. Undoubtedly it makes for peace between Great Britain and Russia, and what promotes peace must ultimately be conducive to good understanding and mutual cordiality.

"Morning Leader." The most satisfactory section of the Treaty to Liberals will undoubtedly be the clauses relating to Tibet. The disastrous policy of advance in Central Asia to which the late Government allowed itself (reluctantly, it must be confessed) to be committed by an ambitious and determined Viceroy, has now been retrieved.

"Daily Chronicle :" All countries will, we hope, see in the Treaty another guarantee for the peace of the world. We believe that it will pave the way for better commercial relations with Russia in Europe, and we look forward to the time when a Russian Constitutional Parliament will carry the entente now begun into a bond of friendship. The Treaty is above all a message of peace to India, and one of its immediate and most welcome results should be the lessening of military expenditure on the frontiers without diminishing the efficiency of the Army in India. We think that the nation's confidence in Sir Edward Grey has been justified, and that the agreement will meet with the general approval of all parties.

FRENCH NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The "Figaro," commenting to-day on the Anglo-Russian Convention, says :—

Under the terms of the agreement every incentive to mistrust or discord on the part of either Great Britain or Russia disappears, and when we look back upon the results of our own relations with Great Britain, following a similar agreement, it is not too rash a measure to hope that the Treaty of Aug. 31, 1907, will herald the dawn of an Anglo-Russian "entente cordiale" on which France certainly will not be the last to congraluate herself, and on the satisfactory arrangement of which she will rejoice all the more heartily in that she has not been entirely unconnected with its realisation.

The "Temps" says that the Anglo-Russian Agreement recalls the one concluded between France and England in April 1904, but that the form is better and more precise, sums up its effect as follows :—

"Altogether England secures a great success in Afghanistan, she draws back in Tibet, while in Persia the former rivals have decided to live in agreement each in her own sphere. The question as to who has secured the greatest advantage from an Asiatic standpoint will be discussed for a long time to come. It is a matter of appreciation which requires to be closely examined. But from a European point of view this question loses its importance. In Europe it is the agreement itself, rather than its conditions, which should be borne in mind. In the present state of Europe it constitutes an event as to which France should be the first to congratulate herself. Her satisfaction is free from any "arriere pensee". As a matter of fact the Anglo-Russian Agreement is not directed against anyone. That was proclaimed in the Reichstag by Prince Bulow some months ago. We hope that his opinion on the subject will not vary as often as did his views on the Anglo-French Agreement. It is of great value for France that her alliance with Russia and her "entente" with England, considered by some people as incompatible, should now have received the consecration of a direct understanding between London and St. Petersburg. Our moral standing in Europe will be fortified thereby. We shall have all the more authority in the concert of the Powers for the defence of the rights and interests which we cannot sacrifice without abdicating our diguity and compromising our security."

RUSSIAN OPINION.

The "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg reports :—The "Novoe Vremya," in an exhaustive leading article analysing the terms of the Convention, comes to the conclusion that Russia could not in the circumstances have obtained greater advantages. The Slova heartily congratulates Russian diplomacy on an act destined to lead to abiding friendship between the two countries. It regards the Convention as the outcome of the new grouping of the European Powers and of the realisation to which Russia has been suddenly awakened by a disastrous war of the danger which threatens her from the ambitions of one of these Powers.

The general attitude of the Radical Press, as elicited by conversations with editors, while favourable to the Convention, is tinged with pessimism. They believe that Germany will not fail to subject the Convention to the severest strains by inciting Turkish intervention in Persia, which Russia will be unable to resist owing to the internal situation and that, indeed, Russia for the same reason will be unable to profit by the position ceded to her as regards Northern Persia. Making due allowance for the pessimistic strain of the Opposition Press due to internal politic it may, however, reasonably assume that the agreement will be appreciated as a valuable asset, inasmuchas it puts an end once for all to the possibility of Asiatic adventure, and thereby indirectly increases the chances of interval reform.

While the majority of journals content themselves with ingenuous attempts to decide whether England or Russia has got the better of the "bargain," says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" in reference to the Anglo-Russian agreement, the "Kreuz Zeitung" essays a critical anaysis of the agreement. With regard to Railway the Berlin concessions Conservative journal categorically declares that Persia has so far not enjoyed any encouraging experience in granting concessions of this kind, and that from the point of view of Persian interests the principle of free competition among all the Powers in the assignment of railway contracts "must be restored." Further, it is noted that, although no mention is made of the most-favoured-nation treatment claimed by other Powers, the contracting parties sincerely desire the permanent establishment of equal commercial and industrial opportunities for all other nations and that they thus, at any rate, indirectly recognise existing rights throughout the whole of Persia. With regard to Great Britains' position in the Persian Gulf it is suggested that although Germany for her part has not given proof of any ambition to acquire a coaling station or a fortified base in those waters, Great Britain aspires to convert the Gulf into a second Suez Canal, and the Hinterland of Koweit, together with the Euphrates region and the Bagdad Railway, into a second Egypt. "As a matter of fact," the journal adds, "it is not England's position in India which is menaced in the Persian Gulf, but simply and solely the equal rights of every Power in its intercourse and traffic with Persia and the Euphrates region."

Furthermore, adds the correspondent, the Anglo-Russian agreement is described as containing provisions which are incompatible with the independence and integrity of Persia. Practice alone, it is observed, can show how far these provisions may be utilised in order to impair the principle of the open door." In the Judgment of the Berlin Journal, Russia will be found to be theloser by the transaction if she has recognised the Persian Gulf to be an exclusively British sphere of interest.

Discussing the Convention, the "Echo de Paris" says : "The Franco-Russian alliance will have a new lease of life."

"The new Convention," the "Petit Journal" declares, "is a truce with none of the features of a conclusive agreement. The two contracting parties will again have to submit to the imperious claims of imperialism."

The "Gaulois" also does not believe that the "rapprochement" is decisive.

On the other hand, the "Siecle" observes :—"The agreement does away with the possibility of a dispute in Asia."

ROYAL ROMANCE.

Saxon King's Decision.

Berlin, September 27.

In order to discuss its bearings the ex-Crown Princess's marriage in London, the Saxon Ministry met to day in the presence of the King.

His Majesty, it is said, appears to be utterly prostrated by this latest trouble in connection with his former wife. He obviously desires, however, despite everything, to continue to show all possible consideration to the ex-Princess. He announces that though legally he is not obliged to do so, he will continue to pay her allowance in full.

The Council emphatically decided that the infant Princess Monica should be withdrawn immediately from the guardianship of her mother and brought to Saxony. If the ex-Princess refuses to sanction this proceeding, the child will be taken from her by the aid of the Italian police. No officials will be sent from Dresden to Florence. The Saxon Court in general intends to regard Signora Toselli in the light of a private person in whom its members are in no way interested.

No doubt seems to exist but that the recovery of Princess Monica will be a comparatively simple matter. It has already been decided that the child shall, after her return to Saxony, not enter the King's family immediately, but shall be placed for a certain length of time with a private family to be selected by the King.

Dresden, Sept. 27.

As the Court has recognised Princess Monica as the King's child, she must return. No other solution is considered possible. The ex-Princess's lawyer, Dr. Irvis, of Berlin, conferred here with the Ministers, and left Dresden immediately. Court circles still think that a friendly arrangement may be come to.

The yearly sum received by the ex-Princess is £2,100, the equivalent of the interest on her dowry.

SWARM OF ROYAL AGENTS.

GENEVA, Sept. 27.

The King of Saxony's agents are practically swarming the frontier and by the Italian lakes, watching every traveller by the trains and steamboats, and inquiring everywhere for the baby Princess Monica. It is stated that a secret reward has been offered for the location of the child. This would account for the swarm of spies, many of them apparently amateurs.

Two of them even visited Zug, where Herr Wolfling, the ex-Archduke, and the ex-Princess's brother, is living in order to obtain a clue. The agents told Herr Wolfling that his sister wedding was illegal, and that only the King of Saxony has a right to educate the little Princess.

The child is believed to be safely on her way to Florence, strongly guarded. There is every indication that the King of Saxony is determined by any means to secure the Princess Monica.

Herr Wolfling has telegraphed congratulations to his sister, whom he will probably visit soon.

LUSITANIA'S FEAT.

Final Dash at 25 Knots.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.

Evidence of what the Lusitania can really do was reserved until the very end of the voyage. From Queenstown to Liverpool, 228 knots, she travelled at a speed of twenty-five knots, covering the distance in a little over nine hours.

Despite sixteen hours' blinding fog, two days' heavy sea, and a refractory crew of three hundred sullen stokers, the Lusitania has broken the Transatlantic record between New York and Queenstown by a full three hours.

The Cunard giantess poked her high steel nose in front of the finishing post at Daunt's Rock light vessel at 3-56 o'clock this morning, five days four hours nineteen minutes from Sandy Hook light ship. The previous record for the course made by the Cumarder Lucania in October 1894, was five days seven hours twenty-three minutes. The Lusitania covered the distance of 2,807 miles at an average speed of 22·58 knots, as compared with Lucania's 22·01.

The Lusitania underwent her baptism of rough sea in mid-Atlantic from Tuesday night till Thursday afternoon, and weather it magnificently. She careened gently for an observed maximum angle of twenty degrees, but she went forward with the rhythamic ease of a cruising yacht.

Captain Watt and the Cunard Line have not the Lusitania's stokers to thank for this great maiden trip. A more refractory, stubborn, malcontent collection never fed a furnance. Throughout the trip their work continued loose and half-hearted. It was impossible to get more than 150 to 160 revolutions out of the great turbines, which are built to do 180 to 200.

STARTING IN A SQUALL.

Ill-omen in the shape of a violent squall attended our start from New York Harbour. The storm broke suddenly from a clear sky and Captain Watt, made astern and batted fifteen minutes till the squall had spent its fury.

Sunday's stifling heat 86deg. in the air and 84deg. in the water, at eleven at night, was superseded early on Monday forenoon near the Grand Banks by a thick fog, which increased in density until, towards evening, it had assumed the consistency of a full-fledged London "pensouper." Two stops were made to locate the whereabouts of doleful moans from distant fogborns.

A rough sea was encountered for the first time late on Tuesday afternoon, and it increased steadily in turbulence. The huge vessel rolled with grace and a gentle swing that baffled discomfort. It was manifest to all aboard the Lusitania that she marks a new era in rough-weather seaworthiness.

Every man of the officers and crew has the firm conviction that the ship will break records. "It's in her," said Captain Watt, and we'll pull it out of her when the same comes.

England's maritime rivals have been aboard in the person of Herr Kapitan R. Rapahl, of the North German Lloyd, who has made both trips on the Lusitania, and kept eyes and ears wide open. He has been rank in admiration and characteristically thorough in observation.

MR. GEORGE FAIRMAN, of Brooklyn, and Miss Alberta Mitchell, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, have been married under water at the Hippodrome, New York. The Rev. W. D. Hughes, attached to the Coney Island Mission, performed the ceremony, in the presence of as many members of the Hippodrome company as could find room inside the diving bell used in the theatrical performances. All were bathing suits, the bride's dress being of blue, with red and white trimmings, whilst a rubber cap did duty for the customary wreath of orange blossoms, because, as she said, "the water might 'muss' my hair, which I have 'fixed' for the wedding journey." After the ceremony, the clergyman and the witnesses dived under the bell and swam to the surface, but the bridal pair ascended in the bell without a wetting.

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Rosebery was the principal guest at the annual dinner on Sept. 20 of the Bonnetmakers' Incorporation of Glasgow. Replying to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," proposed by Sir C Renshaw, Lord Rosebery, who was received with enthusiasm, said :—

I have to thank you very cordially for your kind reception of me. I apply the jubilant chorus which you have recently sung to my two friends, the Solicitor-General and Sir Andrew Torrance, with whom I have been closely associated. The Solicitor-General represents me in Parliament, though I am not privileged to offer him a vote—(laughter)—and although I am not always so fortunate as to agree with him in the particular measures which he advances. With Sir Andrew Torrance I have a record of, I hope, honest work on the London County Council—(cheers)—and I should not wonder if sometimes in the more palatial abode of Westminster, he regrets the number abode in which we did our work together. But I am not sure with regard to either of any honourable friends, who represent a long record in unbroken friendship that they share the gratitude of Sir Charles Renshaw for the arduous exertions of the House of Lords in the month of August. I do not feel quite certain they would not have dispensed with those labours readily, and that they would not have given the House of Lords the holiday which I am sure the House of Lords would have equally enjoyed. (Laughter.) But these things are on the laps of the gods. For the moment my present task is to thank you, Mr. Deacon, for the lavish and cordial hospitality which you have extended to me to-night. In the case of our correspondence with regard to my coming here—and every one, I think, who knows anything about me knows that I am always happy to come to Glasgow—(hear, hear)—in the course of our long correspondence you were good enough to send me a book recording the history of the bonnetmakers' and dyers of Glasgow, and I was glad to see that it furnished a record of unbroken prosperity. How that prosperity has arisen, considering that almost everybody has ceased to wear bonnets—(laughter)—except the humble individual who now addresses you and then only in a rural retreat—I don't profess to know. There was a passage in the history that seemed to throw a transient light upon it, which said that when Prince Charles Edward was marching through Glasgow he demanded a contribution from the city of 6,000 bonnets and 6,000 pairs of hose, and that the corporation which I have the honour to address refused to take any part in that unremunerative one-sided proposal. I cannot help thinking it is by a strict observance of the rules of business which guided your guild on that occasion that you have arrived at your present summit of prosperity. (Cheers.) And yet, Mr. Deacon, it would have been an interesting historical reminiscence, perhaps in these days you would not mind if you had on your debit side those 6,000 bonnets and those 6,000 pairs of hose, the latter especially so needed by the Army of the Pretender. (Laughter and cheers.) But, Sir, when I thank you for your hospitality to each of us, how may I adequately thank you for your hospitality to that Pariah person, that object of universal and national animosity—(a voice, "No")—who is called a peer? (Laughter) Sir Andrew Torrance shakes his head ; presently he will have to denounce us. ("No") I do not know any toast more difficult to respond to at the present moment than the toast of the House of Lords when acknowledging it in a non-political assembly. In a political assembly, if I had the previlege to address any such, it would be perfectly easy. To one kind of political assembly I should represent the House of Lords as men of mature sagacity, combining the wisdom of the serpent with the disinterestedness of the dove—(laughter)—" the representatives of the old Roman Senate embodying the traditions of 600 years." You may continue the rest at your liking. Well that is an eminently agreeable position for me to represent myself as holding. On the other side if I were to address a meeting such as my colleagues in the toast may not improbably address I should represent that body as I see it portrayed in the newspaper which I often read—(laughter)—as a body of cutiffs almost of wild beasts anxious to destroy ready to tear sometimes willing to wound where they dare not kill. Well that account is not a discoverable description to my mind because it is always pleasant to know that one is calumninted when he has an honest sense of innocence within him, and I am not the least conscious of being a wild beast ready to rend and tear any unoffending infant such as the House of Commons have recently sent us in such extraordinary abundance and with so little consideration as to time and place.

A SECOND-CHAMBER MAN.

Now, gentlemen, I do not think that either of these descriptions fully embodies my idea of the House of Lords I have never been able to defend the present constitution of the House of Lords ; I have, indeed, stoutly attacked it I have constantly endeavoured to reform it ; but on the other hand I am from the bottom of my heart and soul convinced by every iota of political and historical experience of which I am possessed that a Second Chamber, and an effective Second Chamber, is necessary both to the welfare of this country and to the due maintenance of its Constitution. (Cheers.) If I may sum up my position in a word—and, after all, I do not pretend that my individual position is of the slightest importance to any but myself, but I do believe that it embodies the convictions of the great mass of the intelligent opinion of this country—(loud cheers)—if I dare to sum up my convictions, it would be in a sentence—I am not a House of Lords man, I am a Second-Chamber man. (Renewed cheers.) Now, Mr. Deacon, I have to point out one or two considerations to you—I do not mean to you individually—which may, perhaps, escape the notice of some of those who discuss this subject. I can tell you from personal experience that it is not an easy thing to be a peer. If you vote blindly with the present Government you are always in a minority, and you might almost as well stay at home for all the good you are likely to do your country—(laughter)—and certainly you would be better in the London County Council doing practical municipal work. But I think that to any peer, whether he supports the present Government or not, there is always the present difficulty that if he reads the Press which represent the great mass of popular opinion, if he passes a Bill sent up from the House of Commons, he does it out of terror, he covers to popular opinion as represented in the House of Commons, and receives no praise for it ; he is condemned as a coward. If, on the other hand, he mutilates a Bill, or, as he thinks improves or amends a Bill that comes up from the House of Commons, and if he, going still further, assists in rejecting a Bill from the House of Commons—which so far I do not think has yet been my fate—he is a person you cannot describe in any superlative epithets in the English language, he is outside the pale of civilisation. Well, what are we to do? If you are simply as a peer to sit down and receive the Bills that are brought up at the bar and say, "we entirely agree with them," what is the use of sending them at all? You have reduced Parliament to a single Chamber. (Interruptions.) I have nothing to say about parties. Party politics are quite out of the meeting I am quite willing to say this about the House of Lords, and I say it quite frankly. I say that the House of Lords is suffering in popular reputation, not from what it has done, but from what it has left undone, in not fulfilling its functions of legitimate criticism. If it had always been a chamber of revision and correction, whatever party was in power, it would stand infinitely higher in esteem than it does at present.

PEERS HAVE NO CHOICE.

But I would ask you to represent to yourselves another very considerable difficulty. We peers, as a rule, are not there by our own choice. I am not there by my own choice. I have never had an opportunity of being anywhere else. I am placed there by the accident of succession and by the law of the Constitution. It is my only chance of mingling in political affairs at all, and with the vast majority of peers they are in the same position. It is quite true there has been a very considerable accession of peers in the present Government—no fewer than twenty within the last fifteen months. I have some hopes I may say in passing, that as the cities of the plain were saved, or were to be saved, if ten just men were among them, I trust to those twenty—(laughter and cheers)—though they may no doubt conceal, like Brutus, the daggers with which they are to strike at the second Chamber in the ermine which they have been good enough to assume—I do trust, then that no new nobleman may act and justify to some extent the sins of their unwilling and hereditary brothers. (Laughter.) I think it may be taken as a sign of healthiness in the House of Lords that a score of men of advanced opinion chosen from the extreme left have chosen themselves to be willing to bear the stigma of the peerage and associate themselves with their unhappy brothers. (Laughter and cheers). What I would like you to remember is this, and it is only a digression—that peers are there not by their own choice, it is their only means of associating themselves with the political life of the country. Well, unfortunately as I think, the great mass of them belong to one political party. It is a great flaw in our Constitution, as I have frequently pointed out ; it is a great impediment to the working of our Constitution that you have shut these men, able men, commonsense men who conduct discussion in Committee quite as well as the House of Commons if not better—you have shut these men into the House of Lords and given them no way out of it.

Well, what is the conclusion to which I come? I come, in the first place, to this conclusion, that I would rather have the House of Lords than any single Chamber at all. The House of Lords is no doubt a very weak barrier ; it is not constitutionally strong ; it is not rooted in popular election. It is not a strong barrier, but I would rather have a weak barrier than no barrier at all, and my reason is this, that I cannot conceive any more dangerous or even detestable tyranny than the tyranny of a single Chamber in this country. You must remember in this country we have no written Constitution as they have in the United States. Republican and democratic as the United States is, it is fenced round with constant restrictions which restrict the power of the Legislative Chamber in every possible direction. Suppose you abolish the House of Lords, which I see a great deal written about, without given an answer to the question which I am always asking How are you going to abolish the House of Lords under the Constitution? If you abolish the House of Lords under the Constitution you would have to carry a Bill through both Houses, and it is extremely unlikely that the House of Lords would pass that Bill. Supposing you abolish the House of Lords, supposing we get rid of the House of Lords, you have absolutely no check on the House of Commons when once elected. The House of Commons in two days might abolish all that remained of the Constitutional Monarchy ; it might convert this country into a Republic, it might declare itself permanent. There is nothing whatever to prevent a single Chamber arrogating to itself the sure and permanent government of this country. I see my friend shaking his head ; perhaps at a later period he will explain what barrier would exist in these circumstances. But we have had some experience of that kind. In the reign of Charles I. we know what a Parliament, an unlimited House of Commons, was able to do in those days, and there I am not in the least a believer in the sole rule of a single Chamber in this country, because I believe that once you had voted that Chamber into existence you would have parted with all your liberty and all your control until that single Chamber had come to an end. (Cheers.) Now the second conclusion I come to is this—that if we have to look for a better arrangement of the relations between the two Houses, if we have to look to a better working of the Houses of Lords, of the Second Chamber, you will have to considerably reform and ameliorate that Chamber. I was rejoiced that the House of Lords at length consented this Session to the appointment of that committee of which I have been unworthily chosen as Chairman. I found great hopes in that committee because the mere appointment of it showed that the House of Lords had come to realise the gravity of the position and were determined to adopt themselves to the position in which they found themselves. I hope with all my heart the House of Lords will show that it is intent on reform and practically intent. The committee will present their report to the House, which will satisfy the aspirations of all those who wish for a Chamber, a Second Chamber, more in unison with the wishes of the people, and, in any case, I believe that that will be done. But, moreover, whether that be done or not, I have a still greater reliance on what has never failed us at any great crisis in the country—and that is the good sense of the nation itself. (Cheers.) I firmly believe that the nation will not submit to be governed by a single Chamber, and I am equally certain of this, that the nation will demand that the Second Chamber—or the other Chamber—shall place itself in harmony with the changed conditions which have come into existence and that it shall, without pressure or threat—because these are the most difficult conditions under which reform can be carried out—without menace or threat, set its own house in order, and place itself right with the nation at large. (Loud cheers.)

DISASTER IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

Wine Land Flooded.

By the heavy floods in Malaga, Granada, and the Herault (France) district, the scene of the recent wine war, not only has there been loss of life—seventy-two victims in Spain are reported—but the grape crops have been ruined and the stores of wine destroyed.

Montpellier, Sept. 27.

Half the grape crop is regarded as destroyed. The flood is said to be as bad as that of 1858.—Reuter.

Further telegrams state that in many districts the peasants had to take refuge on the roofs of their houses, and were rescued by soldiers in boats.

The flooded district consists of a rectangle comprising the whole of the south-west part of the department. Through this district run two rivers, one being the Herault, which waters the numerous and rich vineyards around Paulhats, Adissan, Lezanan, Agde, and thence flows down to the Mediterranean Sea. The second river is the Libron which, coming from a westerly direction forms the boundary line of the rectangle between Bezirs and Cette. The entire district between these two rivers is flooded. On Tuesday night a tremendous storm burst over the district and this was followed between Wednesday and Thursday after an intervening fine day by a perfect deluge of rain which lasted several hours. By Thursday at midday the hollows and small valleys between the low hills of the district had become converted into rapid torrents of water owing to the two rivers overflowing their banks.

The flood caught the vintagers at work and throughout the entire country there was a wild rush for safety. Near Adisan about 100 people were working in the vineyards, a mile away from the river Herault, and had ceased work for the midday meal amidst the vines when suddenly without the slightest warning there came a curious swishing sound and in instant a great rolling mass of water at least 200 yards in which, came rolling round the side of the hill, carrying all before it—vines, roofs of houses, cattle and trees. The vintagers fled for their lives but two of them, inhabitants of a neighbouring village, were carried away and their bodies have not yet been recovered.

TRAIN IN A RAPID.

M. Fernand Monmeja, of the "Temps," who on his holiday was travelling by express train from Perpignan to Cette, gives a vivid description of what happened to the train. "It was," he says, "about half-past five on Thursday evening, when on approaching the railway station at Agde we suddenly, to our utter astonishment found our train to be in a rapid current of water, which reached up to the footboards of the carriages. It was impossible for the train to reach the station, only 150 yards, away, and a gang of railway men, wading up to their middles, came out at imminant risk of being carried away, to rescue the passengers. The streets of Agde were so many torrents of water, for the river Herault runs through the town."

On reaching the railway station, M. Monmeja and one of his fellow passengers succeeded in securing a fishing canoe conducted by two fishermen. Into this the valises and other small luggage were put, and the boat started down the main boulevard, of which nothing but the leaves of the trees and the houses on either side above the first floor were to be seen. The boat, propelled by the two fishermen, had not gone more than 200 yards when it was caught in the vortex of waters, and swept out into the middle of the river, where it capsized and all the luggage was lost. M. Monmeja and his fellow traveller escaped with their lives by swimming to the bank close to the suspension bridge.

Towards midday the river had suddenly begun to heave and swirl, overflowing its banks and pouring huge volumes of water through the streets of the lower town. The men showed great courage and repeatedly risked their lives by going up to their necks to save the women and children. In the midst of all the terror there was one amusing incident. A drunken man who sat brawling at a cafe table outside in the street was suddenly caught by the torrent and lifted up. With comic surprise the tippler clung to the table and was sent spinning for 400 yards down the town hawling loudly to be rescued. He was ultimately rescued with a boat hook and drawn up into a first storey window.

The wind, blowing in from the sea, made matters worse still by throwing back the waters of the flood and spreading them over the country.

TWO DROWNED.

At Bulac a rural policeman went out to rescue an old man who clung to the roof of a cottage but the roof was swept away in the rushing waters and both the brave policeman and the old man were drowned.

At Agde 1,200 barrels of wine stored on the quay by the riverside belonging to Messrs. Sicard were swept away like wisps of straw by the rush of the water seaward.

It is difficult to estimate the exact loss of life and the damage to property, for scores of villages are completely cut off from all communication by the broad expanse of the flood. It is certain, however, that the loss to property, especially to the vineyards, will run into hundreds of thousands of pounds.

Two bridges were carried bodily away by the rush of waters at Pezenas, and on many lines throughout the flooded district railway communication has been suspended. From all parts of the flooded districts telegram are reaching Beziers asking for assistance. So far as can be ascertained, about ten lives have been lost, also a large number of cattle.

The horror of the situation was in many places increased by the absence of lights in the streets, the electricity works being submerged.

At Cette the gale continued yesterday, and the damage done is enormous. Rescue parties continue to scour the surrounding district in search of victims. At Baillargues the rain and hail have ruined the crops. A man was killed and a woman injured by lightning.

In the Gard the water has risen 4m. 70 and 5m. 40. At Montagnee the plains have been turned into lakes.

At Servian several houses have fallen in. One woman was killed and six injured persons were rescued from the debris with great difficulty.

At Nimes the rivers Guidon and Vidourle have been turned into raging torrents, devastating the surrounding country.

72 DROWNED IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Sept. 27.

All was darkness last night in Malaga, and on every side agonised cries for help could be heard. The Governor says that in all seventy-two persons have lost their lives, while the injured number sixty-eight. Many of the dead have not been identified.

The vines in the country around Malaga are buried in mud, and the vintage has been lost. The wine cellars are flooded, and many casks of wine have either been smashed or carried away. The iron railway bridge was swept a distance of over two hundred yards.

Telegrams from Granada state that the low-lying quarters of the city have been flooded. In places the water is five feet deep. At Loja many houses collapsed, much stock has been drowned, and the fields have been devastated.—Reuter.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NORWEGIAN EMBROIDERY.

Fads, ideas and knitting, like "the pair that show like weather," are never to the fore at the same time. Just at the present moment, when fancy wool work is more or less passing under a temporary cloud, from the point of view of fashion, the craze for embroidery has risen by leaps and bounds. As a matter of fact, no home occupation is more popular than is the artistic Norwegian hand embroidery, and a veritable craze for it seems to be possessing the world of fancy workers, needles flying so busily that the Hardanger Haustrau herself could hardly cope with the ambitious schemes which are being evolved by the adept. Happily, however, for those who are by no means skilled in the matter of fancy work, this form of embroidery offers few difficulties at the outset, and, commencing with such simple matters as collars or cuffs, blouse insertions, buttons, or waistbelts, more intricate designs can be achieved in time, until the most exquisite table c

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON. SEPTEMBER 27.

WHY TREASURE IS CHEAP.

A country auction has just afforded observers an opportunity of discovering why good stuff in rural districts realises such absurdly low prices. There was a swarm of dealers present, and they tried at the outset of the sale to frighten off legitimate bidders, by rough jokes when outbid, by insulting comment, and finally by pretence at outraged temper. The plan would have answered against people of sensitive feeling, but country women with the bargaining instinct were not thus to be scared. The gang was doing badly, and tempers were rising when an article was put up for which the ringleader: us these ruffians bid. A rival raised the price twice, and not the article. Villain No. 1 turned upon the man who had beaten him and denounced him as among the worst of rascals. "Nice thing if a pore man can't come 'ere to earn a honest penny without you a-bleedin' of 'im!" he roared. "If you wanted it, why didn't you say so, 'stead er runnin' me up?" The offence of the other was that he made legitimate offers for an article which he wanted, and had got knocked down to him gear worth nearly as many pounds as he was paying shillings. The auctioneer threatened the brawlers with expulsion, but the trick had worked; the next two or three lots were snapped up by the gang while others were watching the quarrel.

ORGANISED ROBBERY.

Dealers at country auctions have reduced their nefarious practices to a system. Half a dozen or more put their heads together, and while some of them intimated legitimate bidders the man who is to buy unchallenged has the field to himself. Opposition can soon be beaten down where the men are rough and unscrupulous enough. For a trifling outlay these scounderls secure a rich haul. After the sale they get their goods together. One of their number is appointed auctioneer, and the lots are put up again for sale, the bidders being only members of the gang. The articles are resold at a bigger price than that paid to the auctioneer proper. The total receipts from this mock acution are pooled, and the gang share the profits among them. Even after this second sale there remains a handsome margin of gain to the man who finally gets the article.

ALPINE RAILWAY TUNNELS.

The *Builder* calls attention to the unparalleled activity which prevails at the present time in the projection of schemes for railway tunnels in Switzerland and adjoining countries. Seven or eight schemes are on foot, including those for the construction of a tunnel parallel to the Simplon, a similar work beneath the Jura, another through Mont Blanc, and a new tunnel at lower level in place of the existing Hauenstein tunnel. The second Simplon tunnel will be slightly wider than the first. It is probable that the total cost will be not less than one and a half millions. The projected tunnel under Mont Blanc is to be rather more than eleven miles long, and its highest point nearly 6,500ft. above sea-level. This scheme has been formulated by a technical commission of the Turin municipality, and, if constructed, the tunnel will give direct railway communication between Aosta and Chamonix.

BISHOP ERNEST WILBERFORCE'S INDUSTRY

The late Bishop of Chichester resembled his father, as in many other ways so in being his own secretary, and he often went on writing letters after dinner. He would write sometimes more than fifty with his own hand. Bishop Samuel Willberforce did not write so many personally, but more with his own signature, he having the extraordinary power of writing a letter himself while dictating another. His view was that a letter written by a paid official had nothing like the effect of one written by the bishop himself, or even by friends helping him. He considered St. Paul's appeal to the affection of the Galatian Church, because, contrary to his practice, he had written "with his own hand" to them, was a good precedent to follow.

"CULTIVATED" MUSHROOMS.

Mushrooms, like most other items in Colin Clout's Calendar, are much belated this autumn. In many parts at home farmers now preserve their fungi by inserting spawn on their land; and then post warning notices that the "mushrooms are cultivated." Sometimes this is a mere ingenious device of the keepers to prevent mushrooming cottagers from disturbing the game during a critical period of the shooting season. Village children have long been debarred from blackberrying and nutting by the sacred pheasant; and, where "mushrooming" is also forbidden, they will find their drab lives more dreary than ever. They cannot even play about the roads for fear of being "outed" by some rampant "road-hog."

MAIZE FROM NATAL.

The South African Products Exhibition, recently held in London, and opened by the King in person has had the effect of directing the attention of our Colonists in the Southern Hemisphere to the possibilities of finding markets in the old country for their produce. The Cape Colony is pushing its wines and fruits, and the latest effort to extend the area of consumers comes from the Natal Government, who, realising that the output of maize or mealies this year is a record one, have obtained preferential rates of freight on a most liberal scale from the Union-Castle Line of steamships. The mealies are all carefully gradded and sorted at Durban by a Government inspector, and samples have been forwarded to the Agent-General in London. It is highly gratifying to note this attempt to prove that South Africa is a country of fruit and grain as well as gold and diamonds. The Natal mealie is the staple crop of the country, and the natives' chief food, and there is no doubt that if the forthcoming shipments prove a financial success it will encourage the Colonists to look elsewhere than to the mines and transport riding for a substantial livelihood.

THE KAISER'S MOTOR-CARS.

According to the "Reader," the Kaiser possesses five motor-cars, of which four are of German make and one of Italian. The latter, which is a present from the King of Italy, is the one which the Kaiser prefers, and last year he covered the distance from Hanover to Hamburg in it in 3h. 27min. As the journey by road is not far short of 200 miles, he must have driven at very nearly a mile a minute. The Kaiser's cars are all painted dark yellow, and he employs seven chauffeurs. In the Imperial stables are 350 horses and 300 carriages, most of which the Emperor never uses.

GEORGE BORROW AND THE DON.

From "Some Borrow Memories," in T.P.'s Weekly, we take the following:—There came to Dr. Hake's house at Coombe End, when George Borrow was on a visit, an Oxford don of literary tastes who had just started a critical paper in London. He was a bit of an agnostic. Borrow was militant Protestantism embodied. The don was a voluble little person addicted to the use of "precious" phraseology. Borrow listened for a long time in dead silence while the pedant preached. And when the springs of discourse ran dry the old Romany laureate brought his mighty fist down on the table with a tremendous thud, exclaiming at the same time, "Sir, you're a fool!" It seemed (adds the writer) as if Dr. Johnson had come back to life and recommenced his favourite pastime of hammering Boswell.

A PRINCE OF WALES WARNED OFF THE TURF.

A writer in *Fry's Magazine* explains the origin and development of the Jockey Club, the most powerful and autocratic governing body that is to be found in the whole world of sport. The Jockey Club has an enormous power, and is feared and respected by all who are subservient to it, and yet nobody ever elected it or gave it its authority. But it is the ideal governing body for racing. One of its most notable achievements was the virtual "warning off" Newmarket Heath, though not in so many words, of a Prince of Wales, he who was afterwards George the Fourth: His jockey, Sam Chifney the elder, was accused of riding the horse Escape unfairly, and the Jockey Club demanded that he should be expelled from the Turf. But the Prince believed that the accusation against Chifney was entirely wrong and unjust, and he determined to stand by him at any cost. Thereupon the three stewards of the Club who were then in office were called upon to take action, and Sir Charles Bunbury, on behalf of them, intimated to his Royal Highness that if he retained Chifney in the service no gentleman could, or would, run against him. Greatly incensed he withdrew from the Turf altogether, and did not resume his patronage of it until nine years later.

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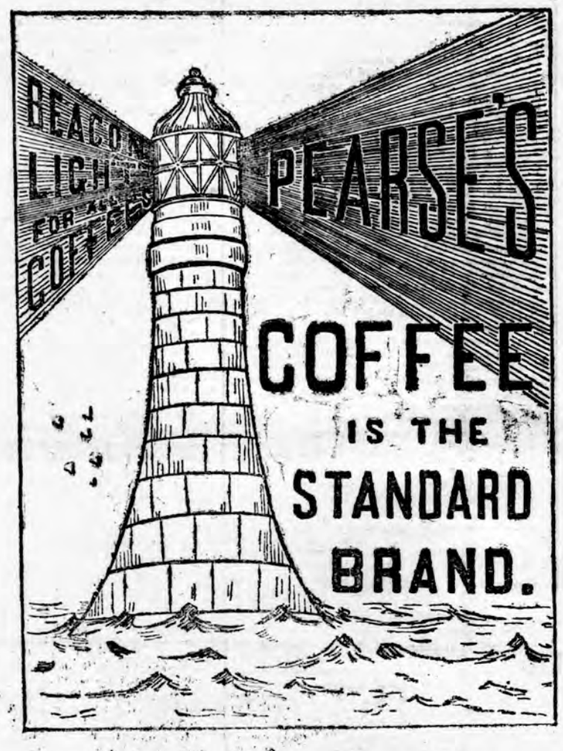

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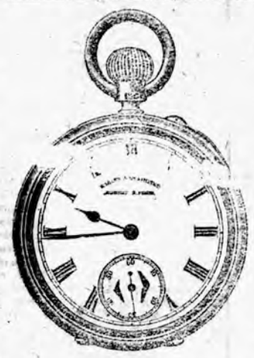

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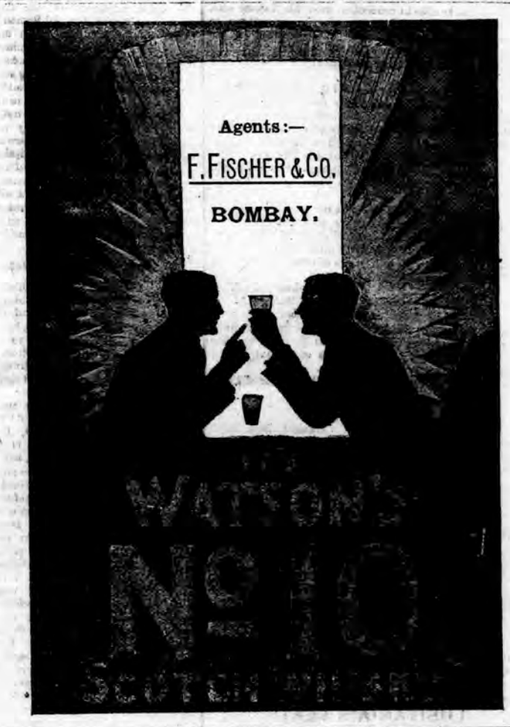

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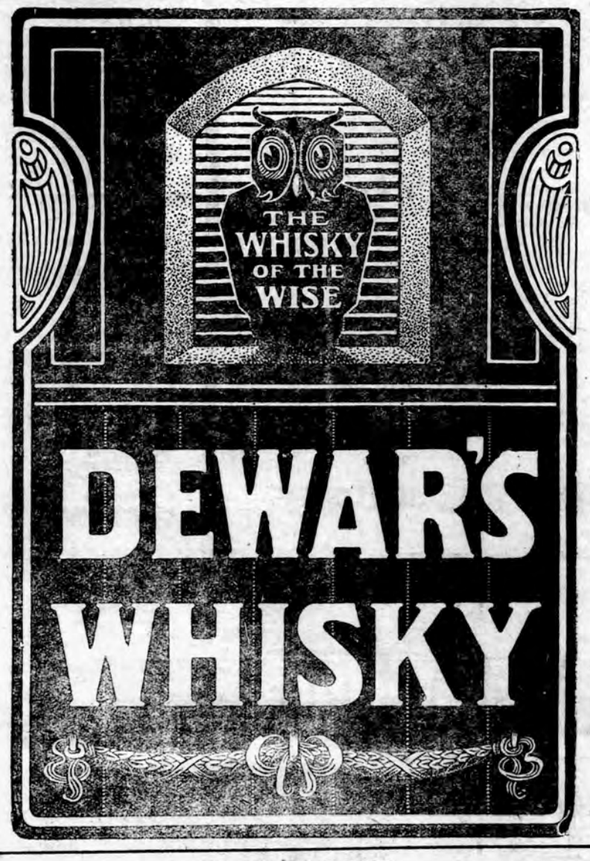

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